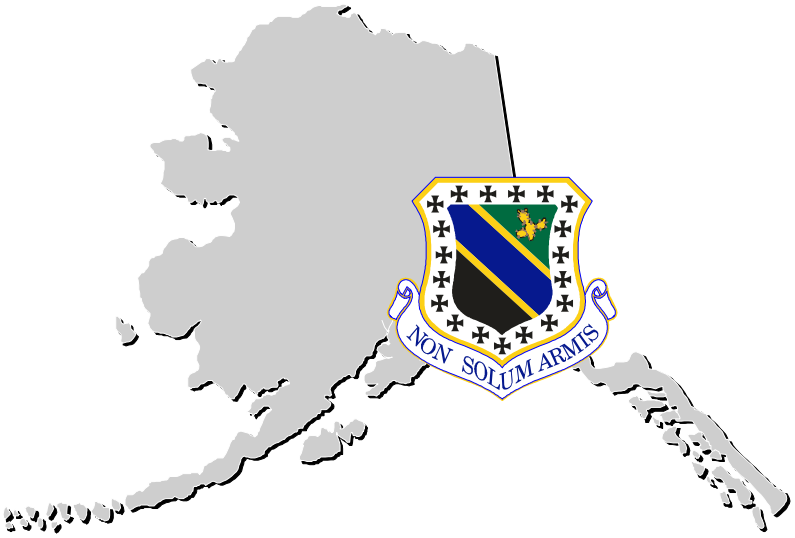

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
ELMENDORF AIR FORCE BASE, ALASKA

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM

COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN
Final

May 2000

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Appendices

Executive Summary

Under the Environmental Restoration Program, environmental cleanup work at Elmendorf Air Force Base (AFB) has progressed into the remedial action–operation (RA-O) and long-term maintenance (LTM) phases of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) restoration process. The base is also investigating a small number of possible contaminated sites that were overlooked in the original base assessments. To more accurately describe community relations activities and current community concerns related to these cleanups, Elmendorf AFB has revised its Community Relations Plan (CRP). The revised plan is divided into three sections:

- Overview of the Community Relations Plan and Regulatory Processes
- Site and Community Background
- Community Relations Activities and Strategy

Section 1.0 discusses the purposes and objectives of the plan. It also provides a synopsis of the Environmental Restoration Program activities being conducted at Elmendorf AFB.

Section 2.0 provides Anchorage and Elmendorf AFB profiles and identifies past and current community concerns regarding the base environmental restoration program. Overall, current community awareness and concerns about the program appear to be low. This assessment is based on results of community interviews done in 1996 and 1999, plus results of a questionnaire distributed in October 1995. Also, low attendance of community members at Elmendorf AFB Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) meetings and other public meetings held since 1994 is an additional indicator of this low concern.

Section 3.0 identifies specific community relations activities being used to achieve the objectives of the plan and the general strategy for continued community relations activities. Elmendorf AFB plans to continue using the current strategies listed in this section; however, the base remains open to suggestions to improve its community relations program. New strategies identified during the 1999 interviews include increased use of new technologies such as the Internet and e-mail, plus taking exhibits into the community more than in the past. Refer to Section 3.0 for further information about the strategies Elmendorf AFB uses to implement the community relations program.

Elmendorf AFB's goal is to increase public awareness and participation in the base restoration program. Your suggestions for improving the community relations program are greatly appreciated. Any questions, comments, or concerns should be directed to the Environmental Community Relations Coordinator at the address listed on the front cover.

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1.0 OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN AND THE REGULATORY ROCESSES

1.1 PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

This **Community Relations Plan*** **(CRP)** describes a program of community relations activities to be conducted during the remediation processes at Elmendorf Air Force Base (AFB). It explains the remedial programs at Elmendorf AFB and describes the **site** and community background, including areas of contamination, the relationship of the community to the base, and community concerns about the site.

The purpose of this CRP is to promote communication between the U.S. Air Force **(USAF)** and the general public during remediation processes at Elmendorf AFB covered by the **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)** and other regulatory programs. These environmental restoration activities are being conducted under the **Environmental Restoration Program (ERP),** a Department of Defense **(DoD)** program started in 1980 to identify, confirm, and remediate problems associated with past environmental releases of hazardous substances and petroleum products.

The objectives of the CRP are as follows:

- to provide accurate and up-to-date information about the CERCLA process to public officials, commercial interests, the community, and other interest groups
- to encourage and solicit public participation in the CERCLA process
- to solicit questions, comments, and concerns from, and provide responses to, the community about Elmendorf AFB environmental issues.

The appendices to this plan include the following:

- Appendix A--a glossary of terms and acronyms used in the CRP
- Appendix B--a series of tables summarizing information about certain community relations activities conducted to date
- Appendix C--a list of information repository locations and a list of available public meeting facilities
- Appendix D--a summary of the schedule for carrying out the community relations program
- Appendix E--an explanation of **Technical Assistance Grants (TAG)** and the **Technical Assistance for Public Participation (TAPP)** program available to public groups.

1.2 ELMENDORF AIR FORCE BASE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM

1.2.1 Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

Congress enacted CERCLA, generally referred to in the private sector as **Superfund**, in 1980. CERCLA establishes a nationwide process for cleaning up hazardous waste disposal and spill sites

* Terms appearing in **bold** are defined in the glossary in Appendix A.

that potentially endanger public health and the environment. The **Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)** amended and reauthorized CERCLA in 1986.

The Air Force uses the Environmental Restoration Account, Air Force to fund compliance with the investigation and cleanup requirements of CERCLA. Congress established the **Environmental Restoration Account (ERA),** Air Force pursuant to SARA and Public Law 104-201. [See Title 10 United States Code section 2703(a)(4).] In August 1990, Elmendorf AFB was placed on the **National Priorities List (NPL).** The **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)** uses the list to prioritize sites that require action under CERCLA. The EPA ranks sites on the NPL using a system it developed known as the Hazard Ranking System. The scoring system is used to evaluate the actual or potential release of hazardous substances from a site through air, **surface water**, **groundwater,** and direct contact pathways (i.e., soils) that may be a risk to public health and/or the environment.

Elmendorf AFB has been actively identifying its contamination sources since 1983, before it was placed on the NPL. In 1987, DOD modified the phased approach to cleanup action to comply with CERCLA and the **National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP)**. Elmendorf AFB has been adhering to CERCLA requirements since then and to date, all remedial actions are in place or scheduled.

After being listed on the NPL, the CERCLA process follows a series of steps. The time needed to complete each of these steps is different for each **facility**. For example, a remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) may take two years for completion; design of a long-term cleanup solution may require 12 to 18 months; implementation of the final long-term cleanup may require several years; and treatment of contaminated groundwater may take decades. However, if a site poses an immediate threat to public health or the environment at any time during the remedial process, the USAF or EPA can intervene with an **emergency response action** or **removal action**.

The steps in the process are as follows:

1. **Remedial Investigation (RI)/Feasibility Study (FS)** - The purpose of the RI is to collect data necessary to adequately characterize the site for the purpose of developing and evaluating effective remedial action alternatives and to assess the risk to human health and the environment.

If a situation is identified at any time during the process that poses an immediate danger to human health or the environment, a removal action is conducted. A removal action is an action taken over the short term to address a release of hazardous substances.

The FS is conducted at the same time as the RI to the extent possible. The purpose of the FS is to develop and analyze various cleanup alternatives and to recommend appropriate actions.

Upon completion of the FS, a cost-effective preferred alternative is identified and presented to the public in a **proposed plan**. The proposed plan contains a discussion of the preferred alternative and other alternatives considered. A public comment period and a public meeting are provided for the public to review and comment on the proposed plan.

Elmendorf AFB will be using a CERCLA process called an **engineering evaluation/cost analysis (EE/CA)** to achieve cleanup of the sites that fall into what the EPA classifies as non-time critical removals. These require cleanup, but not as urgently as sites that pose a more immediate threat to the public. This process involves a modified RI/FS, an analysis to determine possible remedies, a **public comment period**, selection of a remedy or remedies and removal action. Like other CERCLA actions, it may also result in **institutional controls** to limit future use of the site.

2. **Treatability Studies** - If existing information is insufficient to adequately evaluate alternatives, laboratory tests may be necessary to evaluate the effectiveness of a particular remedial technology for treating specific contaminants found at the facility. In some situations, a study may be necessary to develop a more accurate cost estimate for particular treatment technologies.

2. **Record of Decision** - A record of decision (ROD) is then prepared using information obtained during the public comment period and the RI/FS to select a remedial action alternative. The ROD includes all facts, analyses of facts, comparison of alternatives, and site-specific policy determinations considered during the selection process. Part of the ROD contains a responsiveness summary. This section summarizes significant public comments and new relevant information that was obtained during the preceding public comment period. The base provides a response to each issue. An **action memorandum** serves the same purpose for an EE/CA.

4. **Remedial Design/Remedial Action** - The remedial design (RD)/remedial action (RA) phases of work include developing the actual design of the selected remedial action and implementing it through construction. After completion of the final engineering design, a fact sheet is prepared and made available to the public before the start of the RA. Upon the fifth anniversary of the start of the first RA, the first five-year review of the base's restoration program is conducted.

5. **Remedy in Place/Remedial Action-Operation (RA-O)** - This designation is used to indicate sites where the remedial systems are in place and operational. Community relations requirements from this point forward are more flexible, but the requirement for ongoing community involvement continues.

6. **Response Complete** - A status determination that the ERP actions are complete and the site is not a threat to the public health or the environment. After regulatory concurrence to terminate long-term response actions at a site has been obtained, the Air Force can work toward site closeout.

7. **Long-term Monitoring (LTM)** - Following the active cleanup effort, sites are passively monitored for changes in contaminant types, levels or movement, usually through soil and groundwater sampling, to confirm that site cleanup requirements continue to be met after the RA has been accomplished or that site contaminant levels continue to be below concentrations that require RA.

8. **Site Closeout** - Site Closeout is reached when no further response actions under the ERP are appropriate or anticipated and the regulatory agencies concur. Upon completion of the final five-year review, USAF and regulatory agencies will work to agree that response actions can be terminated and the individual site closed out. At NPL sites such as Elmendorf, this step includes following proper procedures for deletion from the NPL.

1.2.2 Federal Facility Agreement

In response to being placed on the NPL, a **Federal Facility Agreement (FFA)** for Elmendorf AFB was signed in November 1991 by the USAF, EPA Region 10, and the **Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC).**

The responsibilities of each of the parties (Elmendorf AFB, EPA Region 10, and ADEC) are delineated in the FFA. The purpose of the agreement is to ensure that environmental impacts associated with past and present activities at a facility are thoroughly identified and investigated. It also ensures that the appropriate CERCLA response is developed and implemented as necessary to protect public health and the environment. The procedural framework and schedule are established for developing, implementing, and monitoring an appropriate response at these sources. The agreement is also used as a means to facilitate cooperation, information exchange, and participation of each party to the agreement. The USAF is responsible for obtaining funds for this action from the DOD.

Pursuant to CERCLA, Executive Order 12580 and the FFA, the USAF maintains primary responsibility for conducting remedial activities. ADEC and EPA work jointly with the USAF, taking part in the planning and decision making. Remedial action alternatives are recommended by the USAF. If an agreement on the actions cannot be achieved, the dispute resolution clauses of the FFA can be invoked.

Currently, there are 84 source areas and one receptor site addressed under this agreement. Fifteen source areas have been designated for no further action, leaving three source areas currently under investigation.

1.2.3 State-Elmendorf Environmental Restoration Agreement

In October 1992, the **State-Elmendorf Environmental Restoration Agreement** (SERA) was signed between Elmendorf AFB and the ADEC. SERA is a cooperative agreement that addresses the cleanup and restoration of sites contaminated with petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POL). Because they are not CERCLA sites, these sites will not be discussed further in this plan. Information on SERA sites is available at the information repositories.

2.0 SITE AND COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

2.1 SITE HISTORY

In 1939, President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued Executive Order No. 8102, withdrawing approximately 45,000 acres of public land in southcentral Alaska for use as a military reservation. By August 1940, the area was occupied by U.S. military troops. In December 1940, the War Department named this acreage Fort Richardson, placing it under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of the Army. The airfield on Fort Richardson was named Elmendorf Field, after Captain Hugh M. Elmendorf, a pioneer aviator killed in 1933.

In March 1948, the airfield, encompassing about 13,000 acres, was renamed Elmendorf Air Force Base and, in March 1951, jurisdiction of the base was transferred to the newly created Department of the Air Force. The development of Elmendorf Air Force Base is an important part of Alaska's history. The military facilities at the base were instrumental in the defense of the Territory of Alaska during World War II, especially in support of the military operations in the Aleutian Islands. Today, Elmendorf AFB and the 3rd Wing host the Alaskan Command, the 11th Air Force and various tenants.

Over the past five decades, much of the property once under military jurisdiction has changed ownership or use. Some of the land is now privately owned, some is owned and operated by state and local agencies, and some is leased to private users.

Elmendorf AFB and other military installations in the area have been important economic factors in the development of the Municipality of Anchorage. With the creation of the airfield in 1940, the population of Anchorage grew rapidly, after being virtually constant for 20 years. The size of the base population has varied over the years, while the Anchorage population has grown steadily since 1940.

The nature of operations at Elmendorf AFB has involved the use and disposal of a wide variety of cleaners, **solvents**, fuels, and other chemicals. Accepted waste disposal practices have changed greatly over the 50-year existence of the base. Since 1981, all waste chemicals have been stored on base at an EPA-permitted hazardous waste storage area. Used oils, fuels, and hydraulic fluids are stored in a segregated manner at central collection areas. The Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office arranges for contract disposal of these materials and wastes.

2.2 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.2.1 Physical Conditions

Elmendorf AFB is located immediately north of the Municipality of Anchorage, Alaska (Figure 1). The base is bounded on the west and north by the Knik Arm of Cook Inlet and on the east by the Fort Richardson Army installation. Urban development occurs immediately to the south of Elmendorf AFB in the Municipality of Anchorage. Ship Creek adjoins and passes through a portion of the base on the south. The Glenn Highway (Alaska Highway 1) borders the installation on the southeast.

Elmendorf AFB contains 13,123 acres of land, including approximately 1,592 acres of wetlands. Developed areas include operations (runways, taxiways, and maintenance buildings), base support operations, housing, and recreational facilities. Elmendorf AFB employs about 8,445 people, of whom about 20 percent are civilians; the remainder are military personnel. About 6,077 people currently live on the installation.

2.2.2 Contamination Sources

The Environmental Restoration Program (ERP) formerly known as the **Installation Restoration Program (IRP)**, was initiated at Elmendorf in 1983. Since 1983, 84 potential sources of contamination have been identified. Generally, sources include landfills, fuel leaks from **underground storage tanks (USTs)** and fuel lines, fuel spills, a fire training area, floor drains through which chemicals have been poured or have leaked, **polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB)** transformer leaks, sludge disposal areas, and chemical storage areas. (Five landfills, classified as solid waste source areas, have been transferred to Environmental Quality and are no longer addressed in the Environmental Restoration Program.)

The main contaminants found at the source areas include the following:

- **petroleum hydrocarbons** and other fuel contaminants, such as **benzene, ethylbenzene, toluene,** and **xylenes**
- solvents, such as **trichloroethene** and **tetrachloroethane**
- **polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons**, such as **fluoranthene** and **pyrene**
- PCBs
- pesticides, such as **4,4-dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT)** and **4,4-dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (DDD)**
- asphalt and associated chemicals
- heavy metals, such as **lead.**

Locations for CERCLA **operable units (OUs)** (including EE/CA sites) are illustrated in Figure 2 and **areas of concern (AOCs)** in Figure 3.

Figure 1 Base Location Map

Elmendorf Air Force Base

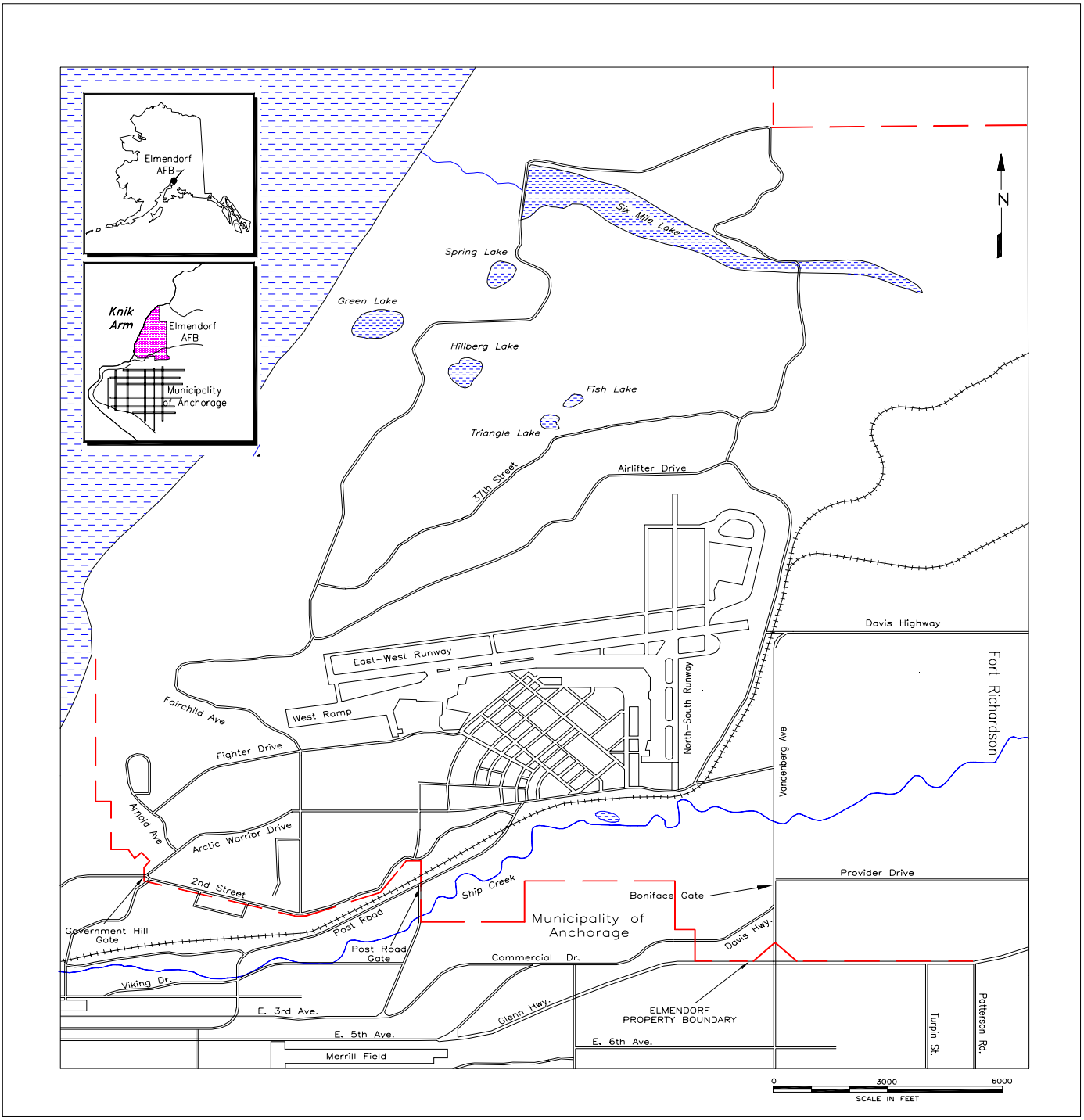

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Figure 2 Location Map of CERCLA Operable Units

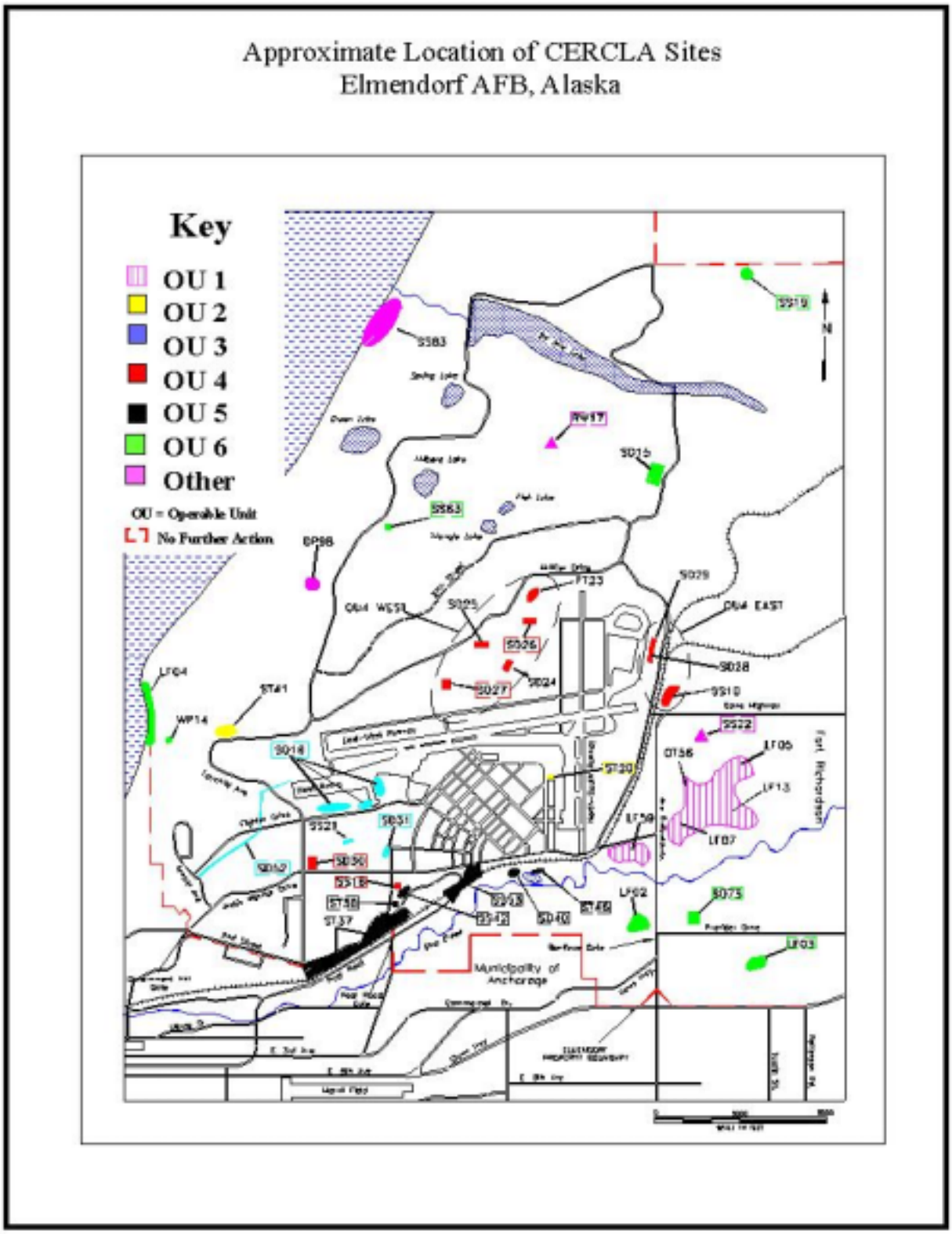

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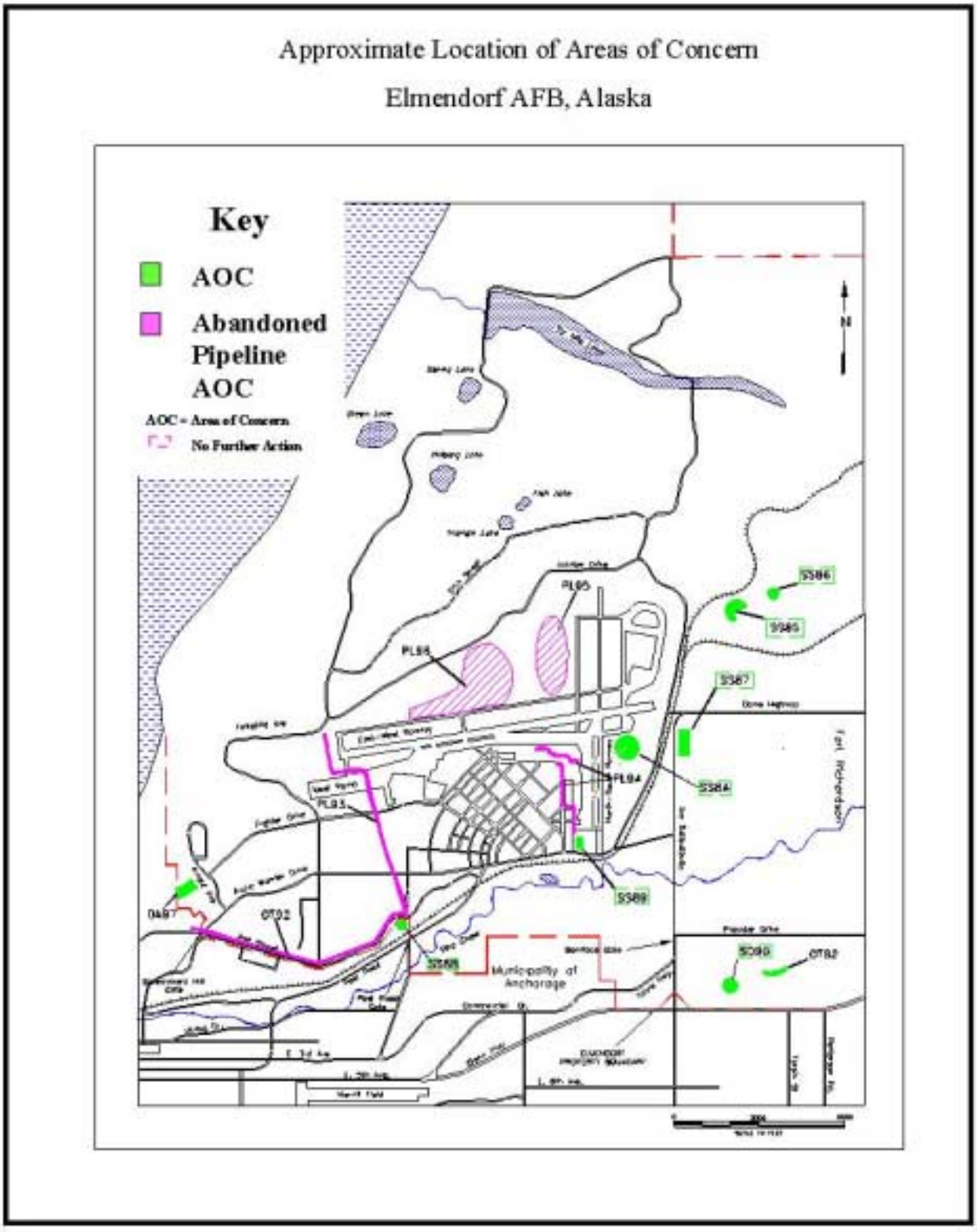
Figure 3 Location Map of Areas of Concern



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2.2.2.1 CERCLA Sources

CERCLA sources were originally divided into seven OUs or study areas. An OU is a unit in which similar types of contamination sources have been grouped together, based on similarities in types of contaminants present, source locations, or types of remedial actions anticipated. Subsequently, source areas in the seventh OU were reassigned to OU4 and OU6, and OU7 was closed under the ERP.

After Elmendorf was well into the cleanups of OUs 1 through 6, USAF began looking for areas that may have been overlooked in the initial research efforts to catalog the base's contaminated sites. This led to a series of reports on sites that might warrant further investigation. These sites, which ranged from oil barrel dumps to formerly used training sites, were classified as points of interest, for those that seemed to be of lesser concern, and AOCs. One AOC site, known as OT82, was littered with rusty metal and one pile of asbestos. Because the site was near a housing area, the cleanup was expedited in 1998 as part of the investigation process and included removal of the drums and the asbestos.

Studies of 22 sites were completed in 1997; three were identified as areas of potential environmental concern, 19 required no further action. The two sites needing more study were investigated in 1998. As a result of the **limited field investigation**, two sites have been selected for study and possible remediation under the EE/CA process.

As explained in paragraph 1.2.1, an EE/CA can be used to address sites where removal actions are not time-critical. SS83, a former World War II anti-aircraft artillery site near Six-Mile Lake, is contaminated with fuel products, fuel-related chemicals and lead. DP98, where fuel products and slightly elevated levels of chlorinated solvents were found, was discovered as part of underground tank removal. Both areas are in remote restricted areas of the base. The EE/CAs for both sites will be conducted in 2000, with remediation to start in 2003. SS83 and DP98 are expected to be cleaned up by 2005.

The following are brief descriptions of each OU. Additional information is available in the ROD for each OU, the base Management Action Plan and the Five-Year Review. The base's outwash plain is under institutional controls that prohibit use of the shallow aquifer until cleanup goals are achieved. Specific controls at OU1 prohibit any land use except outdoor/recreational use; construction of manned facilities is prohibited at OUs 1, 2 and 6.

Operable Unit 1. OU1 is located in the eastern portion of the base, next to the Davis Highway and immediately north of Ship Creek. OU1 is over 60 acres in size. It consists of five general waste disposal areas where various types of material were disposed of, including general refuse, scrap metal, used chemicals, construction debris, and drums of asphalt.

The OU1 ROD was signed in September 1994 and focused on groundwater.

Response actions at OU1 are ongoing. All remedial actions are operational and functional, as documented in the OU1 **RA report**.

Remedial action–operation (RA-O) and maintenance of the remedy will continue until groundwater cleanup goals are achieved. Current estimates (based on evaluation of groundwater monitoring and modeling results) indicate groundwater throughout OU1 is expected to achieve cleanup goals within the next five years (year 2004). This timeframe is consistent with the original estimates in the ROD.

Operable Unit 2. This OU contains two areas where USTs had been constructed; ST20, located in the central portion of the base and ST41, located in the western part. ST20 is the former site of a 338,000-gallon UST used to store Bunker C fuel oil for the original base power plant. After the power plant was shut down, the tank was used to store waste oils, used solvents, and other wastes generated by industrial shops. The tank was cleaned and demolished in 1990.

ST41 is the former site of 4 one-million-gallon USTs. An interim ROD for the groundwater contamination at ST41 was signed in September 1992. As a result of this ROD, a free product and dissolved phase recovery treatment system was installed at ST41.

The OU2 ROD was signed in May 1995 and it focused on removal of contaminant sources and continued groundwater cleanup at ST41. Due to minimal soil contamination at ST20, this site was designated as a no further action (NFA) source in this ROD.

All remedial actions were operational and functional, as documented in the OU2 RA Report in 1998. The source removal (tank, pipeline, and soil) was successfully completed in 1996. The removal of the **sediments** contaminated above cleanup levels, closure of the tanks, and removal of a major contaminant transport mechanism (the wood stave pipe downgradient from Tank 601) represent a major reduction in potential risk to human health and the environment

The groundwater treatment system and monitoring program were in place, operational and functional until December 1998, when EPA, ADEC and USAF agreed to shut down the system. This shutdown was based on the data collected since the 1993 RI. The lack of recovery of product suggests that a very limited amount of free product remains at ST41.

Surface water and groundwater data verify dissolved contamination is not migrating and **natural attenuation** is occurring. ST41 is now in monitored natural attenuation. It is estimated that all cleanup goals will be attained by the year 2021.

Operable Unit 3. OU3 is located in the southwestern portion of Elmendorf AFB. This OU consists of three sources and one receptor area. At SD16, waste solvents from Building 8197 were disposed of in open trenches. At SD31, floor drains from Building 7309 (Hangar 5) were discharged into dry wells and septic systems. The septic system and dry wells at SD31 were excavated in 1993. SS21 is an area where transformers containing PCBs were stored. SD52, Cherry Hill Ditch, is a receptor for the stormwater from a major portion of the base. In 1994, contaminated soil was excavated and the bottom of Cherry Hill Ditch was capped. A stormwater diversion project was completed at this receptor area. SD16, SD31, and SD52 were determined to be NFA sources in the OU3 ROD. The OU3 ROD was signed in January 1997 and the **selected remedy** focused on the PCB soil contamination at SS21.

Response actions at OU3 are complete. The RA Report was signed by EPA and ADEC in May 1999.

The successful completion of the SS21 remedial action allows for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure to the site. No future five-year reviews of OU3 will be conducted because the remedial action was successfully completed as planned. Likewise, **Quarterly Progress Reports** ceased to be updated on OU3 after the 1 Apr 99 – 30 Jun 99 issue.

Operable Unit 4. OU4 consists of 10 source areas which include floor drains in eight maintenance facilities (SD24 through SD30 and SS18), a fire training area (FT23), and an asphalt drum storage and processing area (SS10). Eight of the ten source areas in OU4 are located north of the east-west runway and south of the Elmendorf Moraine. The remaining two source areas (SD30 and SS18) are located south of the east-west runway, near Arctic Warrior Drive between OUs 3 and 5. Due to minimal soil contamination at SD26, SD27, SD30, and SS18, these sites have been designated as NFA sources. During the fall of 1993 and summer of 1994, a response action at SS10 removed both liquid asphalt and asphalt-containing soils left over from former asphalt batch operations. More than 100,000 gallons of asphalt were recovered and recycled for reuse on base.

The OU4 ROD was signed in October 1995.

All remedial actions are operational and functional, as documented in the OU4 RA Report. **Bioventing** and monitoring are continuing at all OU4 locations in accordance with the Bioventing Performance and Monitoring Plan. For shallow soils, sufficient intrinsic remediation has occurred

such that cleanup goals have been reached at SS10 and SD25 (Hangar 11). No further monitoring of shallow soils is being done at these sites.

Response actions at OU4 are expected to continue for another 11-12 years to address groundwater, based on site data and current estimates of the time to remediation documented in the annual groundwater monitoring reports. It is anticipated that the deeper soil at SS10, SD25 and FT23 will attain clean-up levels and the bioventing systems at these sites will be shut down in late 2003.

Operable Unit 5. OU5 is located along the southern boundary of Elmendorf AFB adjacent to Ship Creek. OU5 covers an area more than 7,000 feet long and 1,200 feet wide. Approximately 90 percent of the shallow aquifer flowing through Elmendorf AFB is thought to flow into OU5.

Upgradient sources from OU5 (OUs 1, 2, 4 and several SERA sites) are the source of some of the groundwater contamination in OU5. Regardless of the source, groundwater contamination is being treated through OU5 remedial actions (including the ST37 wetland system described below). Due to minimal soil contamination at ST38, SS42, SD40, ST46, and SS53, these sites have been designated as NFA sources.

The OU5 ROD was signed in February 1995.

All remedial actions are operational and functional, as documented in the OU5 RA Report. The ST37 wetland system is operational and the operations and maintenance manual has been completed. Groundwater monitoring and sediment sampling is continuing at OU5 and upgradient locations in accordance with the Environmental Monitoring Plan.

Response actions at OU5 are ongoing and are expected to continue until 2025, based on current estimates of the time to remediation documented in the annual groundwater monitoring reports.

Operable Unit 6. OU6 consists of three source areas located north of the Elmendorf Moraine (LF04, SD15, and WP14) and three source areas located south of Ship Creek (LF02, LF03, and SD73). LF04 is an old landfill used from 1945 to 1957. SD15 and WP14 are old POL sludge disposal sites. LF02 and LF03 are old abandoned landfills. SD73 consists of surface drains in a building once used as a rock testing laboratory and a surface disposal area next to the building. Due to minimal contamination at LF03 and SD73, they were designated as NFA sources in the OU6 ROD. In FY96, SS19 was moved to OU6 from OU7. During the FY95 field season, an expedited response action to remove pesticide-contaminated soil was completed at SS19. As a result of the successful completion of the expedited response action, the agencies have agreed this source qualifies as a NFA source. Because the contaminated soils at SS19 have been satisfactorily removed, and the residual risk is at an acceptable level, no further action is required. The OU6 ROD was signed in January 1997.

All remedial actions are operational and functional, as documented in the OU6 RA report. Groundwater monitoring is continuing at all OU6 locations in accordance with the Environmental Monitoring Plan.

A high-vacuum extraction (HVE) system constructed in 1996 is being used to treat soil and groundwater contamination at SD15. Debris and concrete pads were removed and disposed of at a local land reclamation area. Shallow contaminated soils were excavated, taken to Alaska Soil Recycling, and recycled in a low temperature thermal desorption unit. After treatment, the soils were returned to SD15 and used as backfill material. The operation of the HVE system is continuing in accordance with the SD15 operations and maintenance manual.

The perched aquifer at SD15 and the shallow aquifer in the outwash plain still exceed cleanup goals. Summaries of monitoring information are available in the annual groundwater monitoring report. Response actions at SD15 are ongoing and are expected to continue until 2004.

The initial removal of debris on the beach below LF04 was conducted in the summer of 1997. Beach sweeps will be conducted until no further debris falls on the beach. For planning purposes, this has been set at 30 years.

Elmendorf anticipates preparing a final close-out report on the base in October 2025 and achieving site completion under the NPL in October 2026. (See Page 1-3).

2.3 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

2.3.1 General Profile of Anchorage

When President Woodrow Wilson decided in 1914 to build a government-owned railroad from Seward to Fairbanks, the area that now comprises Anchorage was chosen as the midpoint construction headquarters. The community was named for the anchorage at the mouth of Ship Creek, which is now the port area, and Anchorage was incorporated in 1920. Today, Anchorage encompasses about 1,955 square miles and has a population of about 258,000.

Before World War II, the population of Anchorage was about 3,700. The location of the U.S. Army and U.S. Air Force bases and the construction activity supporting base development just before the war caused great growth in the area. As the largest city in the state and with its important port facility, Anchorage became a supply center for the oil industry on the North Slope of Alaska and in Cook Inlet in the late 1960s. It is a corporate headquarters for several companies in the state, many of which are involved in the processing and supplying of natural resource industries. In 1998, about 53 percent of the Anchorage work force were employed in trade and services, while about 22 percent were employed in government (local, state, and federal). Six percent of the total employment was in the armed forces. The population of Anchorage is relatively young, with an average age of 31.8 years compared to a 36.2 years nationally.

Information used to compile the following aspect of this profile section was obtained from economic and demographic profiles compiled by the Anchorage Economic Development Corporation and the Municipality of Anchorage.

In addition to the attraction of jobs, much of the population has been attracted to the area by the state's natural environment. While natural resources are the basis for much of the Anchorage economy, residents also are very aware and protective of the sensitive environment. The Trans-Alaska Pipeline project and the Exxon Valdez oil spill are examples of issues that have brought great awareness of environmental issues to the state. As a result, a number of environmental protection interest groups have become established in Anchorage. There is also a high level of coverage of environmental issues by the state news media, most located in Anchorage. As in many cities, residents are divided between the philosophies of maintaining the environment of Alaska in a natural state or developing the natural resources to promote economic growth.

Anchorage is governed by a mayoral-assembly form of government. The mayor and assembly members are elected by general election. Community councils, which are neighborhood associations officially recognized by the municipality, present the opinions of their neighborhoods to the assembly on issues that will affect their areas.

2.3.2 General Profile of Elmendorf Air Force Base Vicinity

Elmendorf AFB is a community in itself. The airfield and most of its supporting industrial shops and operations are in the central and south-central areas of the base. Most of the undeveloped land of the installation, including most wetland areas, lies to the north of the airfield. The major area of the base office, housing, and retail commercial facilities lies to the south and center of the airfield. This area is bordered by housing to the south. A very large residential area lies in the southwest corner of the base near the Government Hill Gate. North of Government Hill Gate are additional residential support services and recreation areas, as well as the Cherry Hill residential area.

An 18-hole golf course is in the south-central area of the base, south of Post Road. In the southeast corner of the base is another larger residential area, with the USAF hospital and camping and recreation facilities lying to the north. Large tracts of land in the southern portion of the installation are leased for a variety of uses. Several public schools, multi-family housing, government offices, community centers, recreation facilities, and a government fish hatchery are on these leased lands. The southern boundary of the base is paralleled by the Alaska Railroad, railroad yards, and an industrial area. Some scattered residential uses occur farther to the east. The Government Hill community, which includes a school, lies southwest of the base boundary. The base golf course lies between major land uses on the installation and the Mountain View community of Anchorage, which is composed mainly of a variety of residential and commercial uses. Fort Richardson land uses near the boundary with Elmendorf AFB are generally nonintensive in terms of population, but do include chemical and ammunition storage areas.

2.3.3 Chronology of Community Involvement

Since the community relations program was initiated in 1991, Elmendorf AFB has conducted a variety of community relations activities to keep people informed about environmental restoration activities and provide two-way communication between the base and the community. This section provides an overview of community relations activities conducted to date at Elmendorf AFB. Tables B-1 through B-8, located in Appendix B, provide a more detailed description and chronology of specific activities conducted by Elmendorf AFB.

Community Interviews. Since 1990 several rounds of community interviews have been conducted to identify community concerns and information needs and solicit other community input used to prepare or update the Community Relations Plan (CRP) for Elmendorf AFB. Interviews were conducted in August 1990 and September 1991 during the development of Elmendorf AFB's initial CRP.

A second round of interviews was conducted during the spring and summer of 1993 when the CRP was revised to address community concerns or information needs associated with **interim remedial action (IRA)** work at ST41. Interviews were supplemented with results from a community questionnaire distributed in March 1993 to 900 base workers and residents. Questionnaire results, summarized in the May 25, 1993 *Base Questionnaire Report*, were used to identify the most suitable community relations techniques for keeping base workers and residents informed of environmental restoration activities at Elmendorf AFB.

In late 1995 and early 1996, a third round of community interviews was initiated as part of current revisions to the CRP. On October 18, 1995, a questionnaire was also distributed to 900 community members including 300 people on the mailing list, 300 people on base, and 300 citizens in the Anchorage community. Questionnaire results were used to evaluate the current community relations program and identify ways to improve communication between the base and the public. The *Final Community Questionnaire Results Report* was released in January 1996. In August 1999, in preparation for this revision of the plan, interviews were conducted with 15 off-base citizens and officials and with 5 on-base residents/employees.

Initial Community Relations Plan. The first Elmendorf AFB CRP was prepared and released in January 1992. Information used to compile the initial CRP was obtained from Elmendorf AFB, EPA, and ADEC personnel. As described above, other sources of information were community interviews with local officials and residents of Anchorage and the surrounding area.

The CRP outlined a program of activities to be conducted to keep the public informed of site work and provide opportunities for public input in cleanup decisions. The plan was revised in 1993 to reflect any new concerns or information needs associated with the IRA at ST41 in OU2. In 1996, it was again revised to incorporate any changing community concerns or information needs as work at many of the remaining OUs progressed from investigation to final remedial design/remedial action. This revision

was instituted following completion of the base's first five-year review and the transition of most of the sites to LTM or RA-O.

Mailing List. The initial base mailing list, prepared in the fall of 1991, included 240 people. The list has grown over the years and continues to encompass a variety of federal, state, and local officials, news media representatives, environmental interest groups, and community organizations. Throughout the cleanup process, individuals and organizations on the mailing list periodically receive community relations materials, such as fact sheets and meeting announcements, to keep them informed of the status of environmental restoration activities on base. Elmendorf AFB's current mailing list contains 707 organizations or interested parties.

Administrative Record File. In February 1992, the original **administrative record** file was established at the Environmental Management Office on base. It contains all documents used to form the basis for the selection of cleanup actions under CERCLA. The administrative record files for OUs 1-6 have been closed, but could be reopened if changes to a ROD become necessary. The administrative records for SS83 and DP98 will be maintained through the decision document stage as required. The administrative record was updated on a quarterly basis.

Information Repositories. On February 5, 1992, two publicly accessible information repositories were established at the Bureau of Land Management (BLM)'s Alaska Resources Library (now known as ARLIS, the Alaska Resources Library and Information Services), and at the University of Alaska, Anchorage's (UAA) Consortium Library Reserve Desk. In addition to general information materials (such as Technical Assistance Grant information, Quarterly Progress Reports and general community relations materials), the repositories house a copy of the administrative record file. The file includes microfiche copies of technical documents and "hard copies" of public information materials (such as newsletters and fact sheets). Since its inception, the administrative record file, as well as the additional general materials contained in the information repositories, have been updated on a quarterly basis. See section 3.1.2 and Appendix C for additional information about the repositories.

Fact Sheets. Fact sheets are issued periodically during key milestones in the cleanup process or to provide information about topics of interest to the community. Table B-1 (Appendix B) provides a complete list of all fact sheets prepared and released to date. These fact sheets have focused on a wide range of technical topics including remedial program sources at Elmendorf AFB, the proposed plan for the IRA at ST41 in OU2, proposed plans for final action at OUs 1-6, remedial design plans at OU2 and OU5, the DOD relative risk site evaluation process, and the **Restoration Advisory Board (RAB)**. Fact sheets are distributed to everyone on the mailing list, placed at high traffic areas on base, and added to the information repositories.

Quarterly Newsletter. In February 1992, the first issue of *Environmental Update,* an eight-page newsletter prepared to keep the public informed about the status of environmental cleanup activities on base, was distributed to those on the mailing list. *Environmental Update,* which is currently distributed three times a year, provided an update of environmental restoration activities and related community relations activities being conducted at the base. Like fact sheets, newsletters are distributed to everyone on the mailing list, made available at high traffic areas on base, and made available at the information repositories. Beginning with the September 1992 issue of *Environmental Update*, a special report section was added to the newsletter to address different aspects of the CERCLA process and/or state regulatory program requirements. In April 1994, a new feature, *Compliance Corner,* was introduced. It focused on environmental compliance topics, such as hazardous waste reductions. In July 1995, the overall size of the newsletter was reduced to four pages. The focus of the newsletter was expanded in 1996 to include more articles about other environmental activities on base. Table B-2 (Appendix B) contains a complete list of the newsletters and topics addressed in each. The newsletter ceased publication in 1999.

Public Workshops. On February 5, 1992, the first public workshop was held at the Government Hill Elementary School. The purpose of the workshop was to describe environmental programs at Elmendorf AFB, provide an overview of the CERCLA cleanup process, and discuss opportunities for

public participation. Copies of the February 1992 *Environmental Update* and two fact sheets (*Remedial Program Sources* and *Technical Assistance Grants*) were distributed to attendees. Approximately 75 people attended the workshop. To announce the workshop, public notices were placed in the *Anchorage Daily News* and *Anchorage Times,* and a press release was issued.

On January 26, 1994, a public workshop was held at the Orion Elementary School on base to inform base residents of the presence of low levels of PCBs in sediments in Cherry Hill Ditch. The workshop provided information about PCBs, the range of concentrations identified in the ditch area, locations, and plans to conduct a removal activity to address the contamination. In July 1997, Restoration staff members attended a quad mayors' meeting to discuss rusty metal and asbestos found in OT82, part of a former landfill near Chugach Housing.

Public Comment Periods. Public comment periods provide an opportunity for the public to review and comment on proposed cleanup plans for interim or final remedial actions. To date, eight public comment periods have been held. Table B-3 (Appendix B) identifies the dates and purposes of each public comment period held to date.

Public Meetings. Public meetings are held at key points in the cleanup process to provide two-way communication between the base and the public. Table B-4 (Appendix B) identifies the dates and purposes of each public meeting held to date. The first public meeting was held in February 1992 as a workshop to explain environmental remediation programs at Elmendorf AFB. To date, eight public meetings have been held to present proposed plans for interim or final remedial action. These include the proposed plan for an IRA at ST41 in OU2, the proposed plans for final remedial actions at OUs 1-6, and the base's first five-year review. Public meetings were also held in late 1994 and early 1995 to discuss plans to transition the **Technical Review Committee (TRC)** to a RAB.

Public Notices and Press Releases. Public notices and press releases are prepared on an as-needed basis to announce significant events. To date, more than 70 public notices have been prepared and published in local newspapers including the *Anchorage Daily News, Chugiak-Eagle River Alaska Star* and the base newspaper, the *Sourdough Sentinel*. Table B-5 (Appendix B) provides a complete list of public notices released to date. Public notices have been prepared to describe proposed plans, RODs, RD plans, and the five-year review. They have also routinely been prepared to announce public meetings, workshops, TRC and RAB meetings, public comment periods, and the availability of key technical documents at the information repositories before public comment periods.

Records of Decision (RODs). RODs have been signed by all parties for the IRA at OU2 (September 1, 1992) and final remedial action at all the operable units (OUs 1-6). A responsiveness summary was attached to each decision addressing all significant public comments received during the public comment period. The Elmendorf AFB ERP Management Action Plan describes each ROD including the date signed and the action(s) to be taken.

Technical Review Committee. In November 1992, the USAF established a TRC at Elmendorf AFB consistent with requirements of SARA, Section 211 for DOD facilities. The goal of the committee was to provide a forum for communication among the USAF, EPA, ADEC, and affected communities in response to actions undertaken in the ERP. From November 1992 until December 1994, the TRC served as an advisory body whose purpose was to review and comment on proposed environmental cleanup actions at Elmendorf AFB. Community representatives on the committee were also responsible for gathering and communicating to the committee any specific concerns from their communities about proposals for site cleanup options or possible final cleanup actions under consideration. Committee membership consisted of representatives and an alternate from Elmendorf AFB, Elmendorf Regional Hospital, the Mountain View Community Council, Government Hill Community Council, Municipality of Anchorage, the State of Alaska, EPA, and an Anchorage community member selected by the president of the Anchorage Chamber of Commerce. Meetings were conducted on a semiannual basis or more frequently, if needed. The committee continued to operate until December 1994, when its structure and purpose was changed consistent with new

guidance. Table B-6 (Appendix B) summarizes information about TRC meetings conducted at Elmendorf AFB between 1992 and 1994.

Restoration Advisory Board. In December 1994, the TRC transitioned into a RAB in accordance with new DOD guidance. On April 14, 1994, as part of the *Defense Environmental Restoration Program Management Guidance*, DOD formally issued policy for establishing RABs at installations not designated for closure under the Base Realignment and Closure Acts of 1988 and 1990. In May 1994, DOD and EPA jointly issued draft RAB implementation guidelines. Consistent with these guidelines, the USAF established a RAB at Elmendorf AFB in December 1994. The RAB is an advisory board designed to act as a focal point for exchanging information between the base and the community. It is designed to encourage early and continued two-way communication between the base and the affected community. Elmendorf AFB's board consists of representatives from the USAF, EPA, ADEC, the Municipality of Anchorage, Fort Richardson, and community members who represent neighboring communities and/or special interest groups including the public health, environmental, and business sectors. Board meetings, initially conducted on a quarterly basis, are now conducted twice a year and are open to the public. The board also visits the base each summer for a site tour. Table B-7 (Appendix B) summarizes information about each board meeting conducted to date.

Photographic Exhibit. On June 5, 1993, the base released a photographic display that described the three environmental programs overseen by the base's Environmental Management Office: environmental restoration, natural resource management, and environmental compliance. The exhibit, which was first put on display at the Base Wildlife Museum, was subsequently displayed at a variety of locations in the Anchorage area and on base to promote environmental awareness and encourage public participation in base environmental cleanup programs. Use of this cumbersome display has been discontinued and more portable tri-fold tabletop displays are now used for RAB meetings and public displays, such as the annual Elmendorf Open House and in libraries.

Speakers' Bureau. The 3rd Wing Public Affairs Office maintains a speakers' bureau capable of providing speakers versed in a variety of environmental and other subjects to military or civic groups, on request.

2.3.4 Past Community Relations and Public Concerns

The CRP is developed based on concerns and information needs identified in the local community. For the development of the first Elmendorf AFB CRP (published in January 1992), several specific issues and concerns among the public were identified. The concerns and needs were gathered from information in Elmendorf AFB files, ADEC files, EPA files and documents, and from approximately 25 interviews conducted in Anchorage in August 1990 and September 1991 with residents, local officials, and civic and environmental organization leaders. All those interviewed were residents of Anchorage rather than Elmendorf AFB. The issues and concerns identified in the first CRP were wide-ranging and included concern about fuel storage tanks south of the base, contamination in Ship Creek, general health concerns and contaminated gravel being used in work on Boniface Parkway. Details about the 1992 plan and subsequent revisions can be found in the plans filed in the information repositories listed in Appendix C.

In December 1993, the original CRP was revised to (1) update and focus the existing community relations program to the interests and needs of the base community, the people most directly affected by base environmental programs, (2) identify any new and changing community concerns as work progressed into the RD/RA phases of the IRA at ST41, and (3) evaluate the effectiveness of the existing community relations program. Plan revisions were based on community interviews conducted between January and March 1993 with 16 people living or working on base and a second round of interviews in June 1993 with 28 people primarily from the Anchorage community. Revisions also incorporated information obtained from a questionnaire distributed in March 1993 to 900 randomly selected base personnel including residents within each quad (base housing area) and workers in

many different base offices. Results of the questionnaire are summarized in the *Final Base Questionnaire Report,* which is available at the information repositories.

Issues and concerns identified in the 1993 CRP revision included many of the same concerns expressed the previous year, as well as concern about waste handling procedures, general interest in the CERCLA process, and concern about communication between the base and the community.

The 1995 community questionnaire made it evident that the mailing list has been the most successful mechanism for disseminating environmental information. Ninety percent of questionnaire respondents who are on the mailing list identified themselves as somewhat knowledgeable (83 percent) or very knowledgeable (8 percent) of environmental restoration activities. Eighty-eight percent of mailing list respondents were able to evaluate the community relations program. Of these, 65 percent rated the community relations program as good or excellent.

In contrast, questionnaire results from base and community members not on the mailing list indicated a very low awareness both of the base's environmental restoration activities and its community relations program. They also indicated a somewhat lower level of satisfaction with these programs. Among respondents not on the mailing list, 56 percent were unaware of base restoration activities, and 60 percent were unable to evaluate the community relations program. Results suggested that the USAF needed to conduct additional activities designed to promote awareness of its programs in the general community, both on and off base, and to encourage interested people to have their names placed on the base mailing list. More information on the January 1996 Elmendorf AFB Environmental Restoration *Community Questionnaire Summary Report* can be found at the information repositories.

Issues and concerns identified in the 1996 CRP revision included: improved base and community awareness of the base's environmental restoration program, better neighborhood involvement in the RAB, and clarification of what decisions the public can participate in.

2.3.5 Current Awareness

This document, the latest CRP revision, was completed in April 2000. To accomplish this revision, interviews were conducted with 15 community members and 5 base residents in August 1999. Current concerns and information needs identified during this process are summarized in Section 2.3.6.

Initial community relations activities at Elmendorf AFB focused on promoting environmental awareness by identifying community groups and individuals interested in the cleanup process, and encouraging their participation in the community relations program. The success of that effort is evidenced by the more than 700 people or organizations included on the current mailing list. Other mechanisms that continue to be effective include articles for newspapers and journals; press releases for radio, television, and newspapers; media interviews; and telephone contact with community councils and interested public members.

Elmendorf AFB recognizes the importance of increasing overall community awareness. The need for an effective awareness program is particularly important because of the high turnover in base personnel as well as to be responsive to newcomers in the Anchorage community. As in the larger surveys conducted in 1993 and 1995/96, those on the mailing list continue to be significantly more informed than those who are not. In the August 1999 survey, none of the eight who rated their awareness as low were on the mailing list and the four who rated their awareness as high were either on the list (2 individuals), had access to someone else's mailings (1), or otherwise had reason to know of the base's environmental issues (1). While 8 of the interviewees cited newspapers as a source of information, 3 cited the newsletter, 3 attributed their information to base officials, and 2 mentioned mailings from the Environmental Management Office. Only 4 of the 20 respondents said they had ever attended a public meeting about base restoration activities. One person did not answer the question and 9 of the 15 who had not attended a meeting said they would be interested in attending. Eight interviewees were familiar with the RAB and 7 others said they would be interested in attending

a meeting. Eleven of the 20 said they had seen notices in the *Anchorage Daily News*, but only 5 had seen the photo display boards. Only 5 were aware of the information repositories. Asked if media coverage of the base reflects their concerns, 4 said they had seen no coverage, 2 said it reflected their concerns and 11 said they hadn't seen any coverage, with half of those 11 blaming the media for negative or shallow coverage. Several suggested more frequent and more proactive stories in the local media and in the base newspaper.

2.3.6 Current Community Concerns

The responses to the 1999 survey question about concerns and information needs were interesting in that 13 or the 20 had no specific concerns. Issues and concerns identified by the other 7 people* interviewed for the 2000 Community Relations plan revisions are listed below. Note that some of these issues encompass alleged post-1984 and current practices not covered under the ERP.

- that Elmendorf AFB has contributed to contamination in the area that, while not mobile, is "certainly widespread"
- concern about "getting all the information" about restoration efforts
- wanting to know what cleanups are in progress and how many remain (6)
- concern about the details of oil spill cleanups on base (2)
- concern about contamination leaching off base
- concern about "old dumping"
- concern about RAB diversity
- concern about RAB viability and recruitment
- concern about LF04 materials leaching into soil and water
- concern about bad record-keeping in the past
- concern about storm water flow and discharges into Ship Creek (2)
- concern over material a former serviceman said he helped dump when he worked on base

* Each bullet above represents an individual comment unless otherwise noted with a number in parenthesis indicating the total number making similar comments.

3.0 COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES AND STRATEGY

In addition to requiring a community relations plan, the NCP and CERCLA, as amended by the SARA, require certain community relations activities to be carried out during the remediation process. Those requirements are included in the activities proposed below and are designated with an asterisk(*).

Elmendorf AFB uses the following activities to achieve the objectives of the CRP. As the CERCLA process and ERP progress, conditions may change requiring other activities that cannot be anticipated at this time. Also, the activities listed below that are not regulatory requirements will be used when needed.

Elmendorf AFB welcomes your suggestions for improving the Environmental Restoration Community Relations Program. Suggestions or comments should be directed to the Environmental Community Relations Coordinator listed at the address on the front cover.

3.1 ACTIVITIES

3.1.1 Community Interviews and Questionnaires

Community interviews and community questionnaires are two techniques that are sometimes used as a means of gathering community feedback about the existing community relations program; community interests; information needs or concerns, and recommendations for improving the community relations program. Information gained in interviews and questionnaire results are used to amend the CRP and evaluate ways to improve the overall community relations program. To date, community interviews have been conducted in 1990, 1991, 1993, 1995 1996, and 1999 in association with CRP preparation or revision. Community questionnaires were used in 1993 and 1995 to gather information needed to revise the CRP. Additional interviews with base workers, base residents, and Anchorage community members and/or other questionnaires may be conducted at a later date to assess changing concerns or information needs at key points in the CERCLA process.

3.1.2 Information Repositories *

Information repositories were established in 1992 at the Bureau of Land Management library and the University of Alaska. In 1997, BLM moved its library to a new facility listed below:

Alaska Resources Library &
Information Services (ARLIS)
3150 C Street, Suite 100
Anchorage, AK 99513
(907) 272-7547

University of Alaska, Anchorage (UAA)
Consortium Library, Reserve Desk
3211 Providence Drive
Anchorage, AK 99508
(907) 786-1871

Information about the CERCLA remediation process and other remediation processes, including federal regulatory requirements, the FFA, technical documents, and copies of fact sheets and other materials prepared for the public, will be maintained in these locations throughout the remediation program. The information repositories continue to be updated on a quarterly basis or more frequently as required.

3.1.3 Administrative Record *

The administrative record includes all original documents, records of public meetings and other public involvement activities, and any other information upon which the decisions for CERCLA remedial actions are based. In February 1992, the original administrative record file was established in the Environmental Management Office on the base. Since 1992, the administrative record file has been updated on a quarterly basis. The administrative record files for OUs 1-6 have been closed, but could

be reopened if changes to a ROD become necessary. The administrative records for SS83 and DP98 will be maintained through the decision document stage as required. Copies of this file are located at the information repositories at ARLIS and at UAA's Consortium Library. The administrative record must be maintained for at least 10 years after completion of all remediation to serve as a legal resource and for public information.

3.1.4 Public Meetings *

Elmendorf AFB does not anticipate being required to hold any future additional public meetings related to its existing OUs. Although public comment will be solicited, there is no requirement for public meetings to be held in conjunction with EE/CAs. RAB meetings will continue to be used as a forum to update the public on restoration progress and to gather public feedback.

Additional public meetings or briefings may be held at other project milestones. Interested groups or individuals wanting a public meeting are encouraged to contact the Elmendorf AFB Environmental Community Relations Coordinator at (907) 552-8970. Each request will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis, and depending on the needs of the group or individual, a smaller meeting or briefing may be scheduled to address those needs.

Public notices listing what will be discussed, and the date, time, and location will be published in the *Anchorage Daily News* and *Sourdough Sentinel*. In addition, press releases will be sent to all local newspapers and radio and television stations. The Federation of Community Councils and community councils close to Elmendorf AFB will be notified by facsimile, e-mail or telephone contact prior to public or RAB meetings.

Appendix C contains a list of possible meeting locations.

3.1.5 Small Group Meetings

Meeting with small groups is an effective way of explaining technical issues and discussing controversial issues while avoiding intensification of conflicts that can result from large group meetings. These meetings will be held upon request and can be arranged by contacting the Elmendorf AFB Environmental Community Relations Coordinator.

3.1.6 Responsiveness Summary *

The **responsiveness summary** documents how public comments received during the public comment period have been integrated into the selection of the final remedial action(s). Summaries are prepared as part of the development of the ROD or EE/CA action memorandum for the project, which describes the rationale by which the final remedial action(s) was selected. RODs containing the responsiveness summaries have been distributed to the information repositories and are available for public review. Elmendorf has completed all its RODs; future responsiveness summaries will be limited to public comments on site closeouts, five-year reviews, short-term remedial actions and EE/CA projects.

3.1.7 Community Relations Implementation *

The 3rd Wing Public Affairs Office is responsible for implementing the community relations activities provided in this CRP. The Environmental Community Relations Coordinator can be contacted at (907) 552-8970.

The coordinator will provide information about activities and will respond to community inquiries and concerns, answering questions directly or referring the caller to persons knowledgeable about the subject.

Requests for copies of this plan should be directed to the coordinator.

3.1.8 Revision of the Community Relations Plan *

The NCP requires periodic review of community relations plans after preparation of a ROD in order to assess changing or new concerns as work moves from the investigatory phase into design and construction of the remedy. Most of Elmendorf's projects have moved into RA-O or LTM, which has necessitated this reassessment of community concerns.

Because the Public Affairs Office is responsible for implementing this CRP, it also will be responsible for determining future necessary revisions to the CRP. Revisions will be conducted whenever conditions change or when such changes require the purpose and objectives of this CRP to be significantly re-evaluated.

3.1.9 Notification Procedures *

Before nearly all CERCLA remedial action plans are adopted, SARA requires that a notice, providing a brief summary of the RI/FS or EE/CA and proposed plan and announcing the public comment period of 30 days, be published in major newspapers of general circulation. A notice must also be published to announce the availability of the final remedial action plan or ROD. (These documents will be available for public review at the designated information repositories.) The notice must state the basis and purpose of the selected action. Notices will be published in each of the newspapers (the *Anchorage Daily News, Chugiak-Eagle River Alaska Star* and the *Sourdough Sentinel)* at least 30 days before any final remedial action. Additionally, notices will be published to announce all ERP public and RAB meetings sponsored by Elmendorf AFB. (These notices may be one and the same.) Based on the August 1999 community interviews, efforts will be continued to place *Anchorage Daily News* notices in the parts of the paper preferred by those surveyed: metro, the community calendar and the business section. News releases will be issued to augment the paid notices.

3.1.10 Restoration Advisory Board

In December 1994, Elmendorf AFB established its RAB and replaced the TRC, which had earlier served in a similar function. The board, which serves in an advisory capacity, is designed to act as a focal point for exchanging information between the base and the community. Board members include representatives from Elmendorf AFB, EPA, ADEC, the Municipality of Anchorage, Fort Richardson, and 8-10 members who represent surrounding communities or the business, Native interests, environmental, and public health sectors. Individuals interested in joining the RAB may contact the Environmental Community Relations Coordinator at 552-8970. New community members are selected by the current community members, not by the USAF.

The board is co-chaired by the 3rd Wing Vice Commander or his alternate and a community co-chair or his alternate, both of whom were selected by the community board members. Regular meetings are held in the spring and fall, and board members are given a site tour each summer. Special meetings may be held at the request of members. Board members will receive draft reports prepared under CERCLA or other remediation processes for review. Comments and recommendations of the board will be forwarded to the USAF, EPA, and ADEC for their consideration.

3.1.11 Mailing List

The mailing list is used to distribute environmental fact sheets, and other written materials. It is one of Elmendorf AFB's most effective means of disseminating environmental restoration information to interested citizens.

The mailing list contains the names, addresses, and phone numbers of elected and appointed government officials, concerned residents, businesses and other private organizations and media contacts. It also lists special interest groups that potentially have interest in the CERCLA and other remediation programs at Elmendorf AFB. This list initially was compiled from contacts with the State of Alaska, the Alaska congressional delegation, the Municipality of Anchorage, and EPA. A list of

environmental interest groups in the Anchorage area was obtained from an environmental coordinating committee.

The Environmental Community Relations Coordinator updates and maintains the mailing list. Anyone interested in the restoration program may contact the coordinator and ask to be placed on the mailing list.

3.1.12 News Media and Community Council Coordination

Press releases will be disseminated to local newspapers and radio and television stations listed in the mailing list for all significant activities, decisions, updates, or milestones connected with CERCLA and other remediation processes. In the 1999 interviews, radio and TV public service announcements were the second most recommended method for publicizing meetings and notices, so increased efforts will be made in this area. In addition, press releases will be sent to the Federation of Community Councils and community councils close to the base.

Press releases will be coordinated with the EPA and ADEC, where appropriate. Media inquiries will be directed to the Environmental Community Relations Coordinator for disposition. On-site media visits and requests for interviews will be routinely granted.

3.1.13 Fact Sheets

Fact sheets are concise, nontechnical reports prepared for the public about CERCLA and other remediation processes. This is a primary and preferred manner of providing information to the general public. These materials are used to explain the regulatory requirements and processes involved in the CERCLA remediation process and other regulatory programs; provide project updates and progress reports; explain one or more technical issues in detail; respond to specific community concerns and information needs; and describe upcoming events. Fact sheets will be published periodically and coordinated with the EPA and ADEC. They will also be published at key project milestones, such as after completing the final engineering design, shutting down a treatment system, or when needed at other times during the remediation process. Fact sheets will be sent to everyone on the base mailing list, made available at public meetings, and maintained in the information repositories.

3.1.14. Speaker's Bureau

Upon written request from citizens or public agencies, the 3rd Wing Public Affairs Office will arrange for speakers regarding CERCLA and other remediation activities. If possible, these written requests for speakers should be submitted to the Environmental Community Relations Coordinator at least 30 days before the proposed meeting date.

3.1.15 Response Cards

Response cards allow public members the opportunity to provide comments or ask questions. They are available during public and RAB meetings.

When appropriate, certain materials prepared for distribution to the public during the remediation process will include a space or separate card where the public is asked whether they are receiving the desired information about CERCLA and other regulatory activities. A space will be provided to note any comments they might have or other information they need. Directions will be provided on the card to submit the card to the Environmental Community Relations Coordinator. This information will be used to evaluate the community relations program and revise the CRP.

3.1.16 Site Tours

Site tours are conducted annually for the RAB as a way to promote awareness of base environmental restoration activities and to enable them to view remediation activities at the site. Tours for interested individuals are generally not possible due to manpower considerations, but tours for interested community groups will be accommodated when feasible. USAF also will organize public tours when public interest in a site or sites warrants such a tour.

3.1.17 Photo Interpretive Displays

Photo interpretive displays on remedial projects will be used at RAB meetings and considered for posting at sites close to high public traffic areas. These display boards will explain the remedial project and may contain handouts such as fact sheets. Those interviewed for input to this plan had many ideas for locations for the displays. Chief among those ideas were local malls, libraries and the new base exchange/commissary complex. Two unexpected suggestions that may be beneficial were the Ship Creek Hatchery and the Chamber of Commerce Business After Hours program. Efforts will be made to accommodate those suggestions.

3.1.18 New Technology: E-mail and Base Web Site

During the community interviews conducted in August 1999 for this plan, about two-thirds of the respondents indicated they would be interested in being notified of RAB meetings and other events via e-mail. A base military person also recommended using the base local area network for notifying base personnel of meetings. The Environmental Community Relations Coordinator will test these ideas and adopt these methods if they prove practical. Another person recommended an Internet web site. Environmental Restoration does have a page on the Elmendorf web site: *http://www.elmendorf.af.mil/Units/CES/cev/envrest.htm.* It is “bare bones” at the time this plan was being developed, but plans are to expand it so it can be a resource for those interested in our restoration efforts. Content suggestions from the interviews included a calendar of events for meetings and for events related to cleanup activities. Information about the RAB and information repositories is already on the site; the quarterly progress reports will be added in early 2000.

3.2 GENERAL STRATEGY

In implementing its community relations program, Elmendorf AFB’s approach has been to provide information and receive public input throughout the CERCLA process and the ERP, to encourage and solicit public participation, and to address public comments, questions, or concerns. With most of the cleanup efforts moving into RA-O and/or LTM, the focus will be on providing information about the current status of the various sites. As new sites, such as the AOCs and EE/CA sites discussed in Section 1, develop, the base will present the findings and obtain public response to all feasible alternatives, along with the preferred remedial action(s) for cleanup. Upon selection of a response action, as mandated by CERCLA, the public will be informed about construction and operation schedules and any short-term impacts associated with remediation activities.

News releases, fact sheets and the quarterly progress reports will be used as the means of keeping interested community members informed of environmental progress and upcoming community relations opportunities. Fact sheets will be distributed to everyone on the mailing list. RAB members have been asked to help increase public awareness in the Elmendorf and Anchorage communities by distributing environmental information.

Additional methods to provide information and obtain comments will continuously be available. These will consist principally of small group meetings and contact with the Environmental Community Relations Coordinator. The RAB will continue to review the ERP and serve as a forum for discussion of the issues. The effectiveness of this strategy will be continually monitored by the 3rd Wing Public Affairs Office, and will be changed if it does not satisfy the objectives of the CRP.

Elmendorf also may provide schools and civic groups with environmental presentations or distribute written information on restoration activities.

Articles about environmental cleanup work will be published periodically in the base newspaper, the *Sourdough Sentinel,* and provided to the *Anchorage Daily News* and other local newspapers and magazines. Base representatives will be available to provide short briefings on the progress of environmental cleanup activities during community council meetings.

The environmental restoration photographic exhibit has been updated to reflect current restoration activities. The display will be exhibited more often in public locations for both Elmendorf and Anchorage communities. The display will be exhibited on base during public events such as the annual open house and at events in Anchorage when resources permit. Fact sheets will be made available at the display, and speakers will attend events when appropriate.

The USAF will also address specific public concerns identified in Section 2.3.6. Follow-up information on these issues will be provided, as necessary. Throughout the remediation process, specific issues of public concern will be identified and discussed in fact sheets, public meetings, or other community relations activities.

Other community relations measures suggested for individual remediation sites at Elmendorf AFB may be combined when it is practical to do so.

Appendix D is a summary schedule of community relations activities throughout the Elmendorf AFB remediation process.

Appendix A

Acronyms and Glossary of Terms

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ACRONYMS AND GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ACRONYMS

ADEC	Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
AFB	Air Force Base
AOC	Area of Concern
ARLIS	Alaska Resources Library and Information Services
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980
CRP	Community Relations Plan
DDD	Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane
DDT	Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane
DoD	Department of Defense
EE/CA	Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
ERA	Environmental Restoration Account
ERP	Environmental Restoration Program (formerly the Installation Restoration Program)
FFA	Federal Facilities Agreement
FUDS	Formerly Used Defense Sites
HVE	High Vacuum Extraction
IRA	Interim Remedial Action
IRP	Installation Restoration Program (see ERP)
LTM	Long-Term Monitoring
NFA	No Further Action
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NPL	National Priorities List
OU	Operable Unit
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
POL	Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants
RA	Remedial Action
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RA-O	Remedial Action-Operation
RD	Remedial Design
RI/FS	Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
ROD	Record of Decision
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
SERA	State-Elmendorf Environmental Restoration Agreement
TAG	Technical Assistance Grant
TAPP	Technical Assistance for Public Participation
TRC	Technical Review Committee
UAA	University of Alaska Anchorage
USAF	United States Air Force
UST	Underground Storage Tank

GLOSSARY

Action Memorandum. A document that provides a concise, written record of the decision to select an appropriate removal action under the EE/CA process. It summarizes the results of an EE/CA, along with EPA's response decision and parallels the function of a Record of Decision.

Administrative Record. Original documents including correspondence, public comments, the Record of Decision, technical reports, and others upon which the Agencies base their remedial action selection.

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC). The state government agency responsible for overseeing compliance with Alaska state environmental quality regulations.

Area of Concern (AOC). Areas that may have been overlooked during the original 1983 record seach and subsequent remedial investigation, and where hazardous materials or petroleum products may have been stored or disposed of. A site goes from being a candidate AOC to an AOC when sampling validates contamination exists.

Benzene (C_6H_6). A colorless liquid with an aromatic odor. It is widely used in the manufacture of many chemical substances and in the rubber industry. It is commonly found in petroleum products. Exposure occurs most commonly through inhalation of benzene vapor released into the air through the distribution and use of petroleum products. However, benzene is also readily absorbed through the skin. There is evidence that long-term exposure in the workplace can cause leukemia. The Environmental Protection Agency estimates that three-fourths of all Americans have probably been exposed to benzene in varying degrees. Much of the exposure occurs when pumping gasoline.

Bioventing. A technology that supplies oxygen to underground soils using blowers that either inject or extract air through specially designed wells. The oxygen is used to promote bacterial growth and improve the rate at which soil bacteria naturally break down contamination.

Community Relations Plan (CRP). A plan that outlines specific community relations activities that occur during the remedial response at a facility. The Community Relations Plan outlines how the U.S. Air Force will keep the public informed of work at the facility (e.g., public meetings, fact sheets, press briefings) and the ways in which citizens can review and comment on decisions that may affect the final actions at the facility. The document is available in the Elmendorf Air Force Base information repositories.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA). An act that sets up a program to identify sites where hazardous substances have been, or might be, released into the environment to ensure they are cleaned up.

4,4-Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (DDD) ($C_{14}H_9Cl_4$). An insecticide similar to DDT with similar toxicity.

4,4-Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT) ($C_{14}H_9Cl_5$). The first chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticide. It breaks down slowly in the environment and can collect in fatty tissues of certain animals. The Environmental Protection Agency banned registration and interstate sale of DDT for virtually all but emergency uses in the United States in 1972 because of a persistence in the environment and accumulation in the food chain. DDT can be toxic by ingestion, inhalation, or direct contact.

Emergency Response Action. If a source poses an immediate threat to public health or the environment, an emergency response action will be taken immediately to stop the threat.

Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA). An analysis required under the NCP for all non-time-critical removal actions. It analyzes removal action alternatives for a site and provides for public involvement . The removal action may be a final or interim step in addressing a particular problem.

Environmental Restoration Account. The Environmental Restoration Account is an account of money used for cleanup of active, inactive, formerly used lands, and lands and resources affected by past Department of Defense releases of hazardous substances. The Environmental Restoration Account emphasizes the identification, investigation, and cleanup of contamination from hazardous substances and wastes; correction of other environmental damage, such as unexploded ordnance detection and disposal; demolition and removal of unsafe and unsightly buildings and structures; debris removal; and improvements to hazardous waste operations in the Department of Defense.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The federal government agency responsible for overseeing compliance with federal environmental regulations.

Environmental Restoration Program: The Department of Defense program started in 1980 and designed to identify, confirm/quantify, and remediate problems associated with past environmental releases of hazardous substances and petroleum products. Formerly known as the Installation Restoration Program.

Ethylbenzene (C_8H_{10}). A chemical commonly found in petroleum products. It can be toxic by inhalation, ingestion, or direct skin contact.

Facility. The term "facility," as defined in CERCLA, refers to any building, structure, installation, equipment, pipe or pipeline (including any pipe into a sewer or publicly owned treatment works), well, pit, pond, lagoon, impoundment, ditch, landfill, storage container, motor vehicle, rolling stock, or aircraft, or any source or area where a hazardous substance has been deposited, stored, disposed of, or placed, or otherwise come to be located; but does not include any consumer product in consumer use or any vessel.

Federal Facility Agreement (FFA). The agreement signed in November 1991 among the U.S. Air Force, the Environmental Protection Agency, and Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation that provides guidelines for cleanup at Elmendorf Air Force Base.

Fluoranthene ($C_{16}H_{10}$). A polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon found in creosote and waste oils that can also be a byproduct of producing plastics. It can be toxic to humans.

Groundwater. Underground water that fills pores in soil or openings in rock. When groundwater accumulates in significant quantities and quality, it may be used as a source of drinking water.

Installation Restoration Program (IRP). See **Environmental Restoration Program (ERP)**

Institutional Control. A legal and enforceable restriction or agreement that enhances and complements the permanence of a cleanup remedy. Examples are zoning or land use restrictions limiting use or installation of domestic water supply wells.

Interim Remedial Action (IRA). Early actions taken to eliminate, reduce, or control the hazards posed by a site or to expedite the completion of total site cleanup.

Lead (Pb). A metal that can be toxic by ingestion or by inhalation of contaminated dust or fumes. It accumulates in the body and can build up to dangerous levels over long periods of time. It can cause brain, bone, and nerve damage.

Limited Field Investigation (LFI). Screening investigations of potential source areas that lack sufficient data to determine whether these areas pose an unacceptable risk to human health and the environment. Based on LFI results, a source area may be recommended either for no further action or for remedial investigation to fully characterize the nature and extent of contamination.

Long-Term Monitoring. Measurements of soil, surface water, and/or groundwater taken during environmental remediation to determine the extent of contamination, document concentrations, and evaluate when cleanup levels have been met.

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP). The federal regulation that guides the Superfund Program.

National Priorities List (NPL). The Environmental Protection Agency list of top priority hazardous waste sites in the country that are eligible for investigation and cleanup under the Superfund program.

Natural Attenuation. Natural physical, chemical, and biological processes that break down contaminants in soil and water. Also known as monitored natural attenuation.

Operable Unit (OU). A term used to describe a portion or study area within a CERCLA site. An OU may be based on a particular type of contaminant, contaminated medium (such as soils or water), source of contamination or geographical location.

Petroleum Hydrocarbons. A large group of chemicals that make up oils and gasoline. They can be toxic by inhalation, ingestion, or direct contact.

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs). A group of toxic, persistent chemicals used in transformers and capacitors for insulating purposes and in gas pipeline systems as a lubricant. In 1979, further sale or new use of PCBs was banned by law.

Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs). A group of compounds formed as a result of the incomplete combustion of hydrocarbons. They are often produced as a byproduct of burning plastics. Some of these compounds are highly toxic after long-term exposure and may cause some forms of cancer. PAHs commonly occur in the environment, originating from both natural and man-made sources.

Proposed Plan. A document requesting public input on a proposed cleanup alternative.

Public Comment Period. A time during which the public can review and comment on various documents and potentially responsible parties and/or Environmental Protection Agency actions. For example, a minimum 30-day comment period is held to allow citizens to review and comment on the proposed plan for cleaning up contamination problems at a facility.

Pyrene ($C_{16}H_{10}$). A polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon found in coal tars and waste oils. It is a byproduct of the combustion of fossil fuels. It can be toxic to humans.

Quarterly Progress Reports. Quarterly reports, 1–2 pages in length prepared by the base restoration office on each OU and EE/CA site. Each report summarizes the history, remedial actions, chemicals of concern, action taken during the current quarter and action planned for the upcoming quarter.

RA Report. Remedial Action Report. (See **Remedial Action**, below.) This report documents implementation of remedial actions at a site or OU. The report is done when all remedial actions are operational and functional.

Receptor. Plants, animals, or human populations that could potentially be exposed to contamination.

Record of Decision (ROD). A document that is a consolidated source of information about the site, the remedy selection process, and the selected remedy for a cleanup under CERCLA. This document contains a responsiveness summary that summarizes the responses to public comments on the cleanup proposals.

Remedial Action (RA). A long-term action taken to stop or substantially reduce a release, or a threatened release, of hazardous substances, which is a serious but not an immediate threat to public health.

Remedial Design (RD). A phase of remedial action that follows the remedial investigation/feasibility study and includes development of engineering drawings and specifications for site cleanup.

Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS). Two distinct but related studies. The first study is the remedial investigation (RI), which examines the nature and extent of contamination problems at the site. The second is the feasibility study (FS), which evaluates different methods to remediate, or clean up, the contamination problems found during the remedial investigation.

Remedy in Place/Remedial Action-Operation. This is a status indicator for sites where remedial systems are in place and operational

Removal Action. An immediate action taken over the short term to address a release or threatened release of hazardous substances, such as containing waste safely onsite to eliminate further problems, or identifying and removing a source of groundwater contamination to halt the further movement of contaminants. Such interim remedial measures are short of the final remediation for a site.

Response Complete. A status determination that the final site remedy has been constructed in accordance with design specifications, is operational and functional, is being maintained as required by CERCLA and the National Contingency Plan, and that the USAF has certified that all long-term operations and maintenance activities are in place at a site, or that investigations are complete at the site and funding under the ERP will be terminated.

Responsiveness Summary. A summary of oral and/or written public comments received during a comment period on key cleanup action documents and the lead agency's response to those comments. The responsiveness summary is a key part of the Record of Decision, highlighting community concerns for lead agency decision makers.

Restoration Advisory Board (RAB). An advisory board, that contains representatives from the military, neighboring communities, regulatory agencies, and public interest groups. The Restoration Advisory Board is designed to act as a focal point for exchanging information between the base and the community.

Sediment. A layer of soil, sand, and minerals that covers the bottoms of streams and lake beds. Contaminants often accumulate in sediment.

Selected Remedy. The remedial action that has been selected and approved through the signing of the Record of Decision.

Site. The word site is used in this document to refer to the total area of Elmendorf Air Force Base because the entire base is listed on the National Priorities List.

Site Closeout. A status determination that no further response actions under the ERP are appropriate or anticipated and the regulatory agencies concur. At NPL sites such as Elmendorf, this step includes following proper procedures for deletion from the NPL.

Solvents. Substances, usually liquids, capable of dissolving or dispersing one or more other substances.

State-Elmendorf Environmental Restoration Agreement (SERA). A regulatory compliance agreement signed on October 2, 1992, by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation and Elmendorf Air Force Base. It established a compliance schedule for conducting a variety of environmental cleanup activities at 32 state program source areas at Elmendorf Air Force Base, including petroleum, oil, and lubricants spills and underground storage tanks. Currently, 34 source areas are being addressed under the program.

Superfund. The commonly used term that describes the federal legislation authorizing the Environmental Protection Agency to investigate and respond to the release or threatened release of hazardous substances into the environment. It is also known as CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act). In 1986, Superfund was reauthorized as SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act).

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). Modifications to CERCLA enacted on October 17, 1986.

Surface Water. Bodies of water that are above ground, such as rivers, streams, lakes, and ponds, as well as precipitation (rainwater or snow melt) flowing on the ground.

Technical Assistance Grants (TAGs). Technical Assistance Grants, or TAGs, provide up to $50,000 to community groups wishing to hire consultants to interpret sampling results, reports, and other documents. Twenty percent of the requested funding amount must be matched by the group. The matching funds may be obtained from in-kind services and may originate from any nonfederal source.

Technical Assistance for Public Participation (TAPP). Department of Defense funds made available to a RAB or TRC to help members better understand the scientific and engineering issues involved in an installation's restoration activities. The technical assistance is procured through government purchase orders and is limited to $25,000 per year or 1% of the total restoration cost, whichever is less.

Technical Review Committee (TRC). A committee, established according to Section 211 of SARA, that contains representatives from the regulatory community, the military, and a public representative from the community involved. Its purpose is to review and comment on proposed cleanup actions.

Tetrachloroethene (PCE) (C_2Cl_4). Also known as perchloroethene. PCE is used as a dry-cleaning agent; an industrial degreaser; a solvent for oils, paints, and varnishes; and an anesthetic. The chemical is a central nervous system depressant. People exposed to high levels of PCE become sleepy, experience headaches, and may develop liver or kidney damage. Animals exposed to high doses of PCE have developed cancer. Drinking alcoholic beverages tends to magnify the effects of PCE.

Toluene (C_7H_8). A clear liquid with a sweet, pungent odor. Toluene is used in the manufacturing of organic compounds, dyes, and explosives. It is also used as a solvent for paints and coatings and a component of automobile and aviation fuels. Exposure to levels of the chemical necessary to produce physiological or toxicological effects would be anticipated primarily in occupational or solvent abuse (i.e., glue sniffing) situations. Skin or eye contact may cause irritation and drying of skin. Overexposure to toluene predominantly results in central nervous system depression.

Treatability Study. A study performed to better define the physical and chemical parameters needed to evaluate cleanup options. A treatability study examines the effectiveness of a particular technology for treating specific site wastes.

Trichloroethene (TCE) (C_2HCl_3). A colorless liquid with a sweet odor. It has many common uses such as a general solvent, a degreaser in dry cleaning, or a constituent in the manufacturing of pharmaceuticals. It is very irritating to the skin and may cause adverse health effects if inhaled or ingested. Overexposure to trichloroethene may cause headache, vertigo, and nausea. Long-term overexposure may cause damage to the liver and other organs.

Underground Storage Tank (UST). As defined under Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Subtitle I regulations, an UST is any tank that stores regulated substances (such as petroleum products or hazardous substances) and that has at least 10 percent of its volume below the ground surface.

Xylenes (C8H10). Chemicals used as solvents and as constituents in paint, lacquers, enamels, and rubber cement. Xylenes are also found in aviation and motor fuels. They may be toxic by inhalation or ingestion. Symptoms include dizziness, drowsiness, and staggering gait. Xylenes can be very irritating to the eyes.

Appendix B

Community Relations Activities Summary Tables

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Table B-1

Fact Sheets
Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska

Date	Topic
February 1992	Elmendorf Air Force Base Remedial Program Sources
February 1992	The Proposed Plan for Interim Remedial Action, ST41, Operable Unit 2
February 1992	The Technical Assistance Grant Process
May 1993	Elmendorf Air Force Base ST41 Remedial Design and Construction of the Interim Remedial Action
May 1993	Elmendorf Air Force Base Remedial Program Sources
April 1994	The Proposed Plan for Remedial Action, Operable Unit 1
May 1994	The Proposed Plan for Remedial Action, Operable Unit 5
June 1994	The Proposed Plan for Remedial Action, Operable Unit 2
December 1994	Restoration Advisory Board Announcement
April 1995	The Proposed Plan for Remedial Action, Operable Unit 4
May 1995	Department Of Defense's Relative Risk Site Evaluation Process
June 1995	The Proposed Plan for Remedial Action, Operable Unit 3
June 1995	Operable Units And State Program Summary Fact Sheets
November 1995	Remedial Design/Remedial Action, ST41, Operable Unit 2
January 1996	Remedial Design Plan, ST37, Operable Unit 5
April 1996	The Proposed Plan for Remedial Action, Operable Unit 6
August 1997	Elmendorf Air Force Base SS21, Air Force Completes Operable Unit 3 Cleanup Plan
July 1998	Environmental Restoration Five-Year Review, Elmendorf Air Force Base
December 1998	Environmental Restoration Five-Year Review Findings, Elmendorf Air Force Base

Table B-2

Environmental Update Newsletters
Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska

Vol.	No.	Date	Feature Articles
1	1	February 1992	Elmendorf Air Force Base site history Environmental Remediation Programs at Elmendorf Air Force Base An overview of the environmental cleanup process A description of the operable units at Elmendorf Air Force Base Summary of the Elmendorf Air Force Base Community Relations Program
1	2	May 1992	Summary of community relations activities occurring at Elmendorf Air Force Base Soil, groundwater testing planned for Operable Unit 2 Operable Unit 4 Limited Field Investigation starts Article announcing the start of the Operable Unit 5 Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Base removes underground storage tanks, studies old landfills
1	3	September 1992	The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act remedial investigation process
1	4	December 1992	Treatability studies in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act process Description of Elmendorf Air Force Base's biopile unit
2	1	March 1993	The asphalt recovery project at Operable Unit 4
2	2	June 1993	Information on Technical Assistance Grants
2	3	September 1993	Bioventing pilot tests Environmental Protection Agency's nine cleanup evaluation criteria
2	4	December 1993	Removal of 28 underground storage tanks from ST32
3	1	March 1994	How wetlands assist in the cleanup process Elmendorf Air Force Base's Pollution Prevention Program
3	2	June 1994	A description of risk assessment in the cleanup process Summary of Elmendorf Air Force Base's Curbside Recycling Program
3	3	September 1994	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and state regulations for underground storage tanks Elmendorf Air Force Base's Tank Management Program
3	4	December 1994	The Cherry Hill ditch removal action and overflow diversion project A description of corrective repairs to base fuel lines Overview of the Record of Decision at Operable Unit 1 Bioventing pilot testing results Historic preservation activities at Elmendorf Air Force Base Overview of the Record of Decision at Operable Unit 2
4	1	April 1995	How Elmendorf uses relative risk to prioritize cleanup decisions The establishment of Elmendorf Air Force Base's Restoration Advisory Board Overview of the Record of Decision at Operable Unit 5
4	2	July 1995	Introduction of new Restoration Advisory Board members

Table B-2

Environmental Update Newsletters (Continued)
Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska

Vol.	No.	Date	Feature Articles
4	3	November 1995	Using long-term monitoring as part of source area cleanup Elmendorf Air Force Base's Underground Storage Tank Management Program Summary of the July 12, 1995 Restoration Advisory Board meeting
5	1	February 1996	Summary of the November 8, 1995 Restoration Advisory Board meeting Elmendorf Air Force Base's Lead-based Paint Management Program 1996 revisions to the Community Relations Plan Overview of the Record of Decision at Operable Unit 4 Elmendorf Air Force Base conducts asphalt removal at Source Area LF59
5	2	May 1996	Elmendorf wins environmental awards Newsletter incorporates all base environmental programs Status of Environmental Restoration Program Pollution Prevention goals Environmental Compliance programs Conservation and Environmental Planning overview
5	3	August 1996 (last newsletter under control of Restoration)	Elmendorf municipal solid waste landfill closure begins Process Action Team (PAT) helps base achieve pollution prevention goals Military Conservation Agents assist Natural Resources program Prioritizing contaminated sites for cleanup
5	4	November 1996	Small aboveground storage tanks replaced Bioventing proves successful Bird Aircraft Strike Hazard (BASH) program targets geese on base Elmendorf plans to compost dining hall wastes
6	1	February 1997	Summer 1996 restoration projects (ST41, ST37, LF59) described Composting process and practicality explained Abandoned drums remediated under "orphan drum" program Asbestos hazards, abatement explained
6	2	August 1997	April workshop brought communities together to discuss federal environmental cleanup issues Environmental Investment (ENVVEST) program looks for innovative solutions to environmental concerns Base cultural resources explored; elders help identify historic sites
6	3	November 1997	High vacuum extraction system removes contaminants Scout projects aid conservation effort Base personnel cooperate in spill response program
		March 1998	Restoration Advisory Board adds seven new members Pilot composting projects are successful demonstrations Elmendorf hosts Arctic Military Environmental Cooperation Conference Sikes Act amendments aid base conservation efforts
		June 1999	Beach sweeps mitigate eroding landfill Homesteaders profiled in base survey Risk-based cleanup strategies show promise

Table B-3

Public Comment Periods
Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska

Dates	Topic
February 17 - March 17, 1992	Proposed Plan for Interim Remedial Action at ST41 in Operable Unit 2
April 4 - May 3, 1994	Proposed Plan for Final Remedial Action at Operable Unit 1
June 6 - July 6, 1994	Proposed Plan for Final Remedial Action at Operable Unit 5
June 13 - July 13, 1994	Proposed Plan for Final Remedial Action at Operable Unit 2
April 11 - May 12, 1995	Proposed Plan for Final Remedial Action at Operable Unit 4
June 20 - July 21, 1995	Proposed Plan for Final Remedial Action at Operable Unit 3
April 2 - May 1, 1996	Proposed Plan for Final Remedial Action at Operable Unit 6
July 31 - Aug 31, 1998	Five-Year Review

Table B-4

Public Meetings
Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska

Date	Primary Focus
February 5, 1992	Public workshop to discuss environmental remediation programs at Elmendorf Air Force Base
February 27, 1992	Proposed Plan for Interim Remedial Action at ST41 in Operable Unit 2
January 26, 1994	Public workshop to discuss the polychlorinated biphenyls in sediments in the Cherry Hill ditch and removal plans
April 21, 1994	Proposed Plan for Final Remedial Action at Operable Unit 1
June 23, 1994	Proposed Plans for Final Remedial Action at Operable Unit 2 and Operable Unit 5
May 10, 1995	Proposed Plan for Final Remedial Action at Operable Unit 4
July 12, 1995	Proposed Plan for Final Remedial Action at Operable Unit 3
April 17, 1996	Proposed Plan for Final Remedial Action at Operable Unit 6

Table B-5

Public Notices
Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska

Date	Newspaper	Topic
February 8, 1991	Not Available	Leaks discovered from four of the base's fuel tanks
January 28, 1992	*Anchorage Daily News*	Announcement of public workshop on remediation programs at Elmendorf Air Force Base
January 28, 1992	*Anchorage Times*	Announcement of public workshop on remediation programs at Elmendorf Air Force Base
February 14, 1992	*Sourdough Sentinel*	Public comment period and meeting on the Proposed Plan for Interim Remedial Action at ST41
February 16, 1992	*Anchorage Daily News*	Public comment period and meeting on the Proposed Plan for Interim Remedial Action at ST41
February 16, 1992	*Anchorage Times*	Public comment period and meeting on the Proposed Plan for Interim Remedial Action at ST41
May 29, 1992	*Anchorage Times*	Culvert replacement project between Upper and Lower Six Mile Lake
October 16, 1992	*Anchorage Daily News*	Advertises a position for an Anchorage community representative for the Technical Review Committee
October 31, 1992	*Anchorage Daily News*	Announcement of Decision Documents for SS44, SS45, SS51, ST39, and ST70
March 12, 1993	*Sourdough Sentinel*	Announcement of the Record of Decision for Interim Remedial Action at ST41
March 14, 1993	*Anchorage Daily News*	Announcement of the Record of Decision for Interim Remedial Action at ST41
January 21, 1994	*Sourdough Sentinel*	Discovery of polychlorinated biphenyls in soil samples from Cherry Hill ditch and public meeting announcement
April 1, 1994	*Sourdough Sentinel*	Public comment period and meeting on the Proposed Plan for Final Remedial Action at Operable Unit 1
April 3, 1994	*Anchorage Daily News*	Public comment period and meeting on the Proposed Plan for Final Remedial Action at Operable Unit 1
June 1, 1994	*Anchorage Daily News*	Public comment period and meeting on the Proposed Plan for Final Remedial Action at Operable Unit 5
June 3, 1994	*Sourdough Sentinel*	Public comment period and meeting on the Proposed Plan for Final Remedial Action at Operable Unit 5
June 8, 1994	*Anchorage Daily News*	Public comment period and meeting on the Proposed Plan for Final Remedial Action at Operable Unit 2
June 10, 1994	*Sourdough Sentinel*	Public comment period and meeting on the Proposed Plan for Final Remedial Action at Operable Unit 2
December 4, 1994	*Anchorage Daily News*	Notice of the formation of the Restoration Advisory Board and community member solicitation
December 21, 1994	*Anchorage Daily News*	Advertisement of the availability of the Operable Unit 1 Record of Decision
January 6, 1995	*Sourdough Sentinel*	Advertisement of the availability of the Operable Unit 1 Record of Decision
February 12, 1995	*Anchorage Daily News*	February 22, 1995 Restoration Advisory Board meeting notice
February 17, 1995	*Sourdough Sentinel*	February 22, 1995 Restoration Advisory Board meeting notice

Table B-5 (continued)

Public Notices
Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska

Date	Newspaper	Topic
March 24, 1995	*Sourdough Sentinel*	Advertisement of the availability of the Operable Unit 5 Record of Decision
March 26, 1995	*Anchorage Daily News*	Advertisement of the availability of the Operable Unit 5 Record of Decision
April 7, 1995	*Sourdough Sentinel*	Announcement of the Operable Unit 4 Proposed Plan and public comment period/meeting
April 9, 1995	*Anchorage Daily News*	Announcement of the Operable Unit 4 Proposed Plan and public comment period/meeting
April 30, 1995	*Anchorage Daily News*	Announcement of the May 10, 1995 Restoration Advisory Board meeting
June 16, 1995	*Sourdough Sentinel*	Announcement of the Operable Unit 3 Proposed Plan public comment period and public meeting on July 12, 1995
June 18, 1995	*Sourdough Sentinel*	Announcement of the Operable Unit 3 Proposed Plan comment period and public meeting
June 30, 1995	*Sourdough Sentinel*	Announcement of the July 12, 1995 Restoration Advisory Board meeting
July 7, 1995	*Sourdough Sentinel*	Announcement and brief summary of the Operable Unit 2 Record of Decision
July 9, 1995	*Anchorage Daily News*	Announcement of the July 12, 1995 Restoration Advisory Board meeting and agenda
September 15, 1995	*Sourdough Sentinel*	Announcement of the draft copies of the Operable Unit 3 and Operable Unit 4 Records of Decision
September 17, 1995	*Anchorage Daily News*	Announcement of the draft copies of the Operable Unit 3 and Operable Unit 4 Records of Decision
October 27, 1995	*Sourdough Sentinel*	Announcement of the finalization of Remedial Design Plans for ST41 in Operable Unit 2
October 29, 1995	*Anchorage Daily News*	Announcement of the finalization of Remedial Design Plans for ST41 in Operable Unit 2
October 29, 1995	*Anchorage Daily News*	Announcement of the November 8, 1995 Restoration Advisory Board meeting
November 3, 1995	*Sourdough Sentinel*	Announcement of the November 8, 1995 Restoration Advisory Board meeting
November 17, 1995	*Sourdough Sentinel*	Announcement of the availability of the final Operable Unit 4 Record of Decision and draft final Operable Unit 6 Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
November 19, 1995	*Anchorage Daily News*	Announcement of the availability of the final Operable Unit 4 Record of Decision and draft final Operable Unit 6 Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
March 29, 1996	*Sourdough Sentinel*	Announcement of the Operable Unit 6 Proposed Plan public comment period and public meeting
March 31, 1996	*Anchorage Daily News*	Announcement of the Operable Unit 6 Proposed Plan public comment period and public meeting
April 12, 1996	*Sourdough Sentinel*	Announcement of the April 17, 1996 Restoration Advisory Board meeting and agenda
April 14, 1996	*Anchorage Daily News*	Announcement of the April 17, 1996 Restoration Advisory Board meeting and agenda

Table B-5 (continued)

Public Notices
Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska

1, 2 & 3 November 1996	*Anchorage Daily News*	Announcement of the November 6, 1996 Restoration Advisory Board meeting and agenda
1 November 1996	*Sourdough Sentinel*	Announcement of the November 6, 1996 Restoration Advisory Board meeting and agenda
March 28, 29 & 30 1997	*Anchorage Daily News*	Announcement of the April 2, 1997 Restoration Advisory Board meeting and agenda
March 28, 1997	*Sourdough Sentinel*	Announcement of the April 2, 1997 Restoration Advisory Board meeting and agenda
August 1, 1997	*Sourdough Sentinel*	(News article) Parents warned of danger near housing (regarding OT82)
September 12, 14, 21 & 22, 1997	*Anchorage Daily News*	Elmendorf Air Force Base Restoration Advisory Board Membership Solicitation
September 19 & 26, 1997	*Sourdough Sentinel*	Elmendorf Air Force Base Restoration Advisory Board Membership Solicitation
October 30, 1997	*Alaska Star*	Announcement of the November 18, 1997 Restoration Advisory Board meeting and agenda
November 6, 1997	*Alaska Star*	Correction to Announcement of the November 18, 1997 Restoration Advisory Board meeting and agenda
November 7, 1997	*Sourdough Sentinel*	Announcement of the November 18, 1997 Restoration Advisory Board meeting and agenda
November 13, 1997	*Alaska Star*	Announcement of the November 18, 1997 Restoration Advisory Board meeting and agenda
November 17, 1997	*Anchorage Daily News*	Announcement of the November 18, 1997 Restoration Advisory Board meeting and agenda
Jan/Feb/Mar 1998	*CenterViews*	(News article) Elmendorf using vacuum cleaners to remove contamination (regarding SD15)
April 24, 1998	*Sourdough Sentinel*	Announcement of the May 6, 1998 Restoration Advisory Board meeting and agenda
April 30, 1998	*Alaska Star*	Announcement of the May 6, 1998 Restoration Advisory Board meeting and agenda
2, 3 & 4 May 1998	*Anchorage Daily News*	Announcement of the May 6, 1998 Restoration Advisory Board meeting and agenda
May 8, 1998	*Sourdough Sentinel*	(News article) Environmental rules protect residents (regarding institutional controls)
June 4, 1998	*Fairbanks News-Miner*	Air Force heads Elmendorf clean-up (regarding five summer cleanup projects)
August 6, 1998	*Alaska Star*	Announcement of Five-Year Review public comment period
August 9, 10 & 11, 1998	*Anchorage Daily News*	Announcement of Five-Year Review public comment period
August 21, 1998	*Sourdough Sentinel*	Announcement of Five-Year Review public comment period
October 29, 1998	*Alaska Star*	Announcement of the November 4, 1998 Restoration Advisory Board meeting and agenda
October 30, 1998	*Sourdough Sentinel*	Announcement of the November 4, 1998 Restoration Advisory Board meeting and agenda
1, 2, & 3 November 1998	*Anchorage Daily News*	Announcement of the November 4, 1998 Restoration Advisory Board meeting and agenda

Table B-5 (continued)

Public Notices
Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska

December 13, 14 & 15, 1998	*Anchorage Daily News*	Announcement of Five-Year Review Findings
December 17, 1998	*Alaska Star*	Announcement of Five-Year Review Findings
April 1, 1999	*Alaska Star*	Announcement of the April 7, 1999 Restoration Advisory Board meeting and agenda
April 3,4 & 6, 1999	*Anchorage Daily News*	Announcement of the April 7, 1999 Restoration Advisory Board meeting and agenda
August 7, 1999	*Anchorage Daily News*	(News article) Military cleaning landfill, Beach site part of 30-year project (regarding LF04)
October 21, 1999	*Alaska Military Weekly*	(News article) Announcement of the October 26, 1999 Restoration Advisory Board meeting and agenda
October 21, 1999	*Alaska Star*	Announcement of the October 26, 1999 Restoration Advisory Board meeting and agenda
October 22, 1999	*Anchorage Daily News*	(News article) Announcement of the October 26, 1999 Restoration Advisory Board meeting and agenda
October 22, 1999	*Sourdough Sentinel*	(News article) Announcement of the October 26, 1999 Restoration Advisory Board meeting and agenda
October 24-26, 1999	*Anchorage Daily News*	Announcement of the October 26, 1999 meeting and agenda
November 25, 1999	*Alaska Star*	Elmendorf Air Force Base Restoration Advisory Board Membership Solicitation
November 28, 29, December 1, 1999	*Anchorage Daily News*	Elmendorf Air Force Base Restoration Advisory Board Membership Solicitation
December 2, 1999	*Anchorage Daily News*	(News article) Elmendorf Air Force Base Restoration Advisory Board Membership Solicitation
December 3, 1999 December 10, 1999	*Sourdough Sentinel*	(News article) Elmendorf Air Force Base Restoration Advisory Board Membership Solicitation
December 9, 1999	*Alaska Military Weekly*	(News article) Elmendorf Air Force Base Restoration Advisory Board Membership Solicitation
May 4, 2000	*Alaska Star*	Announcement of the May 10, 2000 Restoration Advisory Board meeting and agenda
May 5, 2000	*Sourdough Sentinel*	(News article) Announcement of the May 10, 2000 Restoration Advisory Board meeting and agenda
May 7,8 & 10, 2000	*Anchorage Daily News*	Announcement of the May 10, 2000 Restoration Advisory Board meeting and agenda

Table B-6

Technical Review Committee Meetings
Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska

Date	Primary Focus
November 20, 1992	Overview of the regulatory process Status update on environmental cleanup activities
June 2, 1993	Status update on environmental cleanup activities Six-month forecast for work in each Operable Unit Site tour of recently completed and ongoing cleanup activities
November 3, 1993	The asphalt recovery activities at SS10 and operation of the Interim Remedial Action system to recover floating fuel product from groundwater Discussion of pilot test studies, including the biopile near the Davis Highway and bioventing studies at SS43, SS55, ST61, and ST71
February 9, 1994	Proposed Plan and Record of Decision processes Status update on environmental cleanup activities Cherry Hill ditch section of Operable Unit 3 Oil in the old power plant (ST20) Possible identification and evaluation of old building sites Community Relations Plan and photo display
July 26, 1994	General basewide information Power plant contamination Off-base sampling Status update on environmental cleanup activities
October 26, 1994	Status update on environmental cleanup activities Restoration Advisory Board information Repairs to the Elmendorf Air Force Base fuel transportation pipeline

Table B-7

Restoration Advisory Board Meetings
Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska

Date	Primary Focus
December 12, 1994	Environmental remediation program overview Source area updates Development of the Restoration Advisory Board, membership selection processes, application status, nomination procedures Relative risk site evaluation process overview
February 22, 1995	Review of progress to date Restoration Advisory Board membership development
May 10, 1995	Seating of new Restoration Advisory Board community members Election of Restoration Advisory Board Community Co-Chair Review of poster stations detailing the Installation Restoration Program Review and amendment of proposed Restoration Advisory Board Charter Review of Department of Defense's relative risk site evaluation process Public meeting for the Proposed Plan for Final Remedial Action at Operable Unit 4 Plans for a site tour
July 12, 1995	Discussion of Elmendorf Air Force Base's relative risk site evaluation process Restoration Advisory Board Charter approved and signed Public meeting for the Proposed Plan for Final Remedial Action at Operable Unit 3
November 8, 1995	Elmendorf Air Force Base's Community Relations Plan and Management Action Plan Discussion of Elmendorf Air Force Base's Natural Resource Management Program
April 17, 1996	Environmental Restoration Program overview Public meeting for the Proposed Plan for Final Remedial Action at Operable Unit 6
November 6, 1996	RAB charter review Updates on OU3 and OU6 Records of Decision Slide presentations on ST41 tank removal and LF59 asphalt removal Bird Abatement Strike Hazard (BASH) program overview
April 2, 1997	Presentation of the Pentagon Crystal Award to the RAB for its excellence Charter revisions approved, including widened focus of RAB Review of FY97 and FY98 Restoration budgets Review of Elmendorf"s Environmental Investment (ENVVEST) air quality initiative
November 18, 1997	Five of seven new RAB members welcomed and briefed on responsibilities Revised charter signed Restoration program overview, including budgets, accomplishments and future work Review of 1997 fuel spill cleanup efforts Review of budgets for the Quality and Conservation branches Review of PL81 pipeline removal project Poster displays: Restoration overview, Natural Resources overview, Six Areas of Concern and Geese Management
May 6, 1998	Explanation of the Five-Year Remedy Review process Bird Abatement Strike Hazard (BASH) program overview Update on summer 1997 fuel spills Review of ENVVEST initiative and announcement of public meeting May 14 Review of community outreach opportunities for RAB members Poster displays: Restoration Budget, Basewide groundwater modeling, Natural Resources overview

Table B-7 (continued)

Restoration Advisory Board Meetings
Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska

November 4, 1998	Update on completed Five-Year Remedy Review Review of 1999 Restoration projects New alternate community co-chair selected Review of contingency planning for fuel spills and update on 1997 spills Review of asbestos and lead-based paint management procedures Poster displays: Summer 1998 restoration projects, ENVVEST, areas of concern, Elmendorf homesteaders
April 7, 1999	Review and poster display on base bioventing systems Discussion of Elmendorf's role in operation of the Elmendorf Fish Hatchery ENVVEST update and report on public meetings March 8 and 9 Three terms extended and one new member welcomed Review and poster display of Alaska Railroad Realignment project Review of plans to close groundwater treatment system at ST41 Overview of Groundwater Monitoring program Other poster displays: ENVVEST, budget, World War II historic sites, groundwater monitoring
October 26, 1999	Update on ST41 groundwater treatment system shutdown and LF04 beach sweeps Four terms extended; recruitment plan discussed Hazardous Materials Pharmacy procedures Review of plans to bring in additional aircraft for 54th Fighter Squadron 3rd Wing mission brief Poster displays: SD15 high vacuum extraction system, Railroad realignment, ENVVEST, North Anchorage Land Agreement maps (thesis project provided by RAB member William Dixson)
March 14, 2000	New Member Orientation meeting RAB function and history; review of the RAB orientation manual 3rd Wing mission brief Overviews of Restoration, Environmental Quality, Natural Resources/Environmental Planning and Pollution Prevention programs Poster displays: Each of the four environmental pillars
May 10, 2000	Draft results of emissions inventory Goose management planning/contract Solid Waste Management contract Annual groundwater reporting procedures and findings Summer 2000 restoration projects Proposed state/Air Force agreement on fuel spill sites Poster displays: Pollution Prevention, Restoration site searches and Hazardous Waste Management, plus the 1999 Secretary of Defense Environmental Security Award for Environmental Cleanup trophy with DoD and USAF certificates

Appendix C

Information Repositories and Available Public Meeting Facilities

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A. INFORMATION REPOSITORIES

Alaska Resources Library and Information Services (ARLIS)
3150 C Street Suite 100
Anchorage, AK 99503
(907) 272-7547
e-mail: ARLIS_Reference@ios.doi.gov
Web site: www.arlis.org

University of Alaska, Anchorage
Consortium Library, Reserve Desk
3211 Providence Road
Anchorage, AK 99508
(907) 786-1871
e-mail: andlf@uaa.alaska.edu
Web site: www.lib.uaa.alaska.edu/webgroup/docs/reserve.htm

B. PUBLIC MEETING FACILITIES

Alaska Shrine Temple
1930 East Northern Lights Boulevard
Anchorage, AK 99508
(907) 274-4344

Capacity: 180 upstairs; 160 downstairs

Anchorage Hilton Hotel
500 West 3rd Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99501
(907) 272-7411
Web site: http://www.hilton.com

Capacity: 10 to 1000
17 rooms

Anchorage Museum of History and Art
121 West 7th Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99501
(907) 343-6187

Contact: Sharon Abbott
Capacity: 500 stand up; 225 sit down

Anchorage Senior Center
1300 East 19th Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99501
(907) 258-7823

Contact: Zola Blue
Capacity: 8 to 242

Best Western Barratt Inn
4616 Spenard Road
Anchorage, AK 99517
(907) 243-3131
Web site: http://barrettinn.com

Capacity: 30 to 93
2 rooms

Best Western Golden Lion
1000 E. 36th Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99508
(907) 561-1522

Capacity: 30 to 200
5 rooms

Hampton Inn
4301 Credit Union Drive
Anchorage, AK 99503
(907) 550-7000

Capacity: 7 to 70
Rooms: 2

Holiday Inn
239 W. 4th Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99501
(907) 279-8674
E-mail: fstepnens@impachotel.com

Capacity: 24 to 200
8 rooms

Hotel Captain Cook
4th Avenue & K Street
Anchorage, AK 99501
(907) 276-6000

Capacity: 10 to 1,250
15 rooms

Northern Lights Hotel
598 West Northern Lights
Anchorage, AK 99503
(907) 561-5200

Capacity: 250

Pioneer School House
Third Avenue and Eagle Street
Anchorage, AK 99501
(907) 344-5157

Capacity: 75 Basement, 75 First Floor,
75 Second Floor

Ramada Limited
207 Muldoon Road
Anchorage 99504
(907) 929-7000
E-mail: ramada@alaska.com

Capacity: 200
1 room

Regal Alaskan Hotel Anchorage
4800 Spenard Road
Anchorage, AK 99517
(907) 243-2300
Web site: http://www.regal-hotels.com/anchorage

Capacity: 15 to 300
11 rooms

Russian Jack Park Clubhouse
DeBarr & Boniface
Anchorage, AK 99501
(907) 343-4474

Capacity: 75 to 100
2 rooms

Sheraton Anchorage
401 East 6th Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99501
(907) 276-8700

Capacity: 10 to 1,200
9 meeting rooms

West Coast International Inn
333 West International Airport Road
Anchorage, AK 99502
(907) 243-2233
Web site: http://www.westcoasthotels.com

Capacity: 650
5 rooms

Westmark Anchorage Hotel
720 W. 5th Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99501
(907) 276-7676
Web site: www.westmarkhotels.com

Capacity: 12 to 125
4 rooms

For additional listings, contact the Anchorage Convention & Visitors Bureau (907) 276-4118

Web site: http://www.alaska.net/~acvb

ANCHORAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT

The District has space at nearly all its schools, including space for 120-250 at the King Career Center, 600 each at East and Chugiak High Schools and 1800 at West High. Cafeterias each hold about 200-250 people
Information: (907) 269-2304

LIBRARIES

Z. J. Loussac Library
3600 Denali Street
Anchorage, AK 99503
(907) 343-2906

Anne Stevens Galleria	Capacity:	200
Public Conference Room	Capacity:	50
Wilda Marston Theater	Capacity:	230
Assembly Chambers	Capacity:	235

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA, ANCHORAGE

UAA has dozens of rooms available, ranging in capacity from 15 to 225. The list is on file at 3rd Wing Public Affairs. The primary point of contact is:

Facilities Scheduling coordinator
University of Alaska, Anchorage (UAA)
3211 Providence Drive
Anchorage, AK 99508
Contact: John Mun
(907) 786-1209
e-mail: anjcm@UAA.ALASKA.EDU

Facilities controlled by other offices include:

Lucy Cuddy Center
Contact: Tina Veldkamp
(907) 751-7273

Capacity: 225

Arts Building Auditorium
Contact: Frank Hardy
(907) 786-4890

Capacity: 200

Wendy Williamson Auditorium
University of Alaska, Anchorage
2533 Providence Drive
Anchorage, AK 99502
Contact: Van Clifton, Building Manager
(907) 786-6815
e-mail: van@vanclifton.com

Capacity: 922 (can be curtained off for 400)

Appendix D

Summary Schedule of Community Relations

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Appendix D
Summary Schedule of
Community Relations Activities
Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska

	1992				1993				1994				1995				1996				1997			
	QUARTERS				QUARTERS				QUARTERS				QUARTERS				QUARTERS				QUARTERS			
ACTIVITY	**1st**	**2nd**	**3rd**	**4th**	**1st**	**2nd**	**3rd**	**4th**	**1st**	**2nd**	**3rd**	**4th**	**1st**	**2nd**	**3rd**	**4th**	**1st**	**2nd**	**3rd**	**4th**	**1st**	**2nd**	**3rd**	**4th**
Survey of Base Population					●											●	●	●	As Needed					
Newsletter/Fact Sheets	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	● ****	●	●		●	●
	a,c	c		b,c	d				c	a		c,d	c,d	a,c	c,d,e		e	a					c	
Notification Process	●	●		●	●				●	●		●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Public Meeting	●								●	●				●	●			●						
Public Comment Period	●								●					●				●						
Technical Review Committee				●		●		●	●		●	●												
Restoration Advisory Board												●	●	●	●	●		●		●		●	Tour	●
Small Group Meetings	As Needed																							
			OU2 IRA								OU1		OU5		OU2	OU4		OU3		OU6				
Responsiveness Summary			●								●		●		●	●		●		●				
Information Repositories	●			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Administrative Record	●			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
CRP Revision							●											●	As Needed					
Mailing List			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Community Relations Coordinator	Throughout ERP																							
News Media Coordination	Throughout ERP																							
Speakers Bureau	Throughout ERP																							
Response Cards	As Needed																							

Notes:

a = Proposed Plan
b = State-Elmendorf Environmental Restoration Agreement (No Further Action)
c = Other
d = Record of Decision Availability
e = Remedial Design

CRP = Community Relations Plan
IRA = Interim Remedial Action
ERP = Environmental Restoration Program
OU = Operable Unit
**** = Newsletter no longer ERP responsibility

Appendix D
Summary Schedule of
Community Relations Activities
Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska

	1998				1999				2000				2001				2002				2003			
	QUARTERS				QUARTERS				QUARTERS				QUARTERS				QUARTERS				QUARTERS			
ACTIVITY	**1st**	**2nd**	**3rd**	**4th**	**1st**	**2nd**	**3rd**	**4th**	**1st**	**2nd**	**3rd**	**4th**	**1st**	**2nd**	**3rd**	**4th**	**1st**	**2nd**	**3rd**	**4th**	**1st**	**2nd**	**3rd**	**4th**
Survey of Base Population							●	As Needed																
Newsletter*	●					●																		
Fact Sheets			f	f						e	As Needed												f	f
Notification Process	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Public Meeting	As Needed																							
Public Comment Period			●	As Needed																			●	
Restoration Advisory Board		●	Tour	●		●	Tour	●	●	●	Tour	●		●	Tour	●		●	Tour	●		●	Tour	●
Small Group Meetings	As Needed																							
Responsiveness Summary			5-Yr Review	●																			5-Yr Review	●
Information Repositories	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Administrative Record	As needed																							
CRP Revision										●							As Needed							
Mailing List	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Community Relations Coordinator	Throughout ERP																							
News Media Coordination	Throughout ERP																							
Speakers Bureau	Throughout ERP																							
Response Cards	As Needed																							

Notes:
* = Publication ceased after Jun 99
a = Proposed Plan
b = State-Elmendorf Environmental Restoration Agreement (No Further Action)
c = Other
d = Record of Decision Availability
e = Remedial Design
f = Five-Year Review

CRP = Community Relations Plan
IRA = Interim Remedial Action
ERP = Environmental Restoration Program
OU = Operable Unit

Appendix E

Technical Assistance Grants
Technical Assistance for Public Participation Program

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This appendix describes The Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) and Technical Assistance for Public Participation (TAPP) programs available to community groups. In addition to detailing the purposes of the programs, this appendix explains the provisions and requirements of the two programs as well as the application process.

Technical Assistance Grants

Recognizing the importance of community involvement and the need for citizens living near sites on the National Priorities List to be well informed, Congress included provisions in the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 to establish a Technical Assistance Grant program. The TAG program is intended to foster informed public involvement in decisions related to site-specific cleanup strategies under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980. The TAG program provides funds for qualified citizen groups to hire independent technical advisors to help them understand and comment on technical factors in cleanup decisions that affect them. In addition to regulatory and legal requirements, decisions concerning cleanup initiatives at National Priorities List sites must take into account a range of technical considerations. These might include the following:

- analytical profiles of site conditions
- nature of the waste involved
- kinds of technology available for performing the necessary cleanup actions.

Basic Provisions of Technical Assistance Grants

The following are the basic provisions of the TAG program; as set forth in Section 117(e) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980; the provisions are also an interim final rule in 53 *Federal Register* 9736:

- Grants of up to $50,000 are available to community groups for hiring technical advisors to help citizens understand and interpret site-related technical information.
- The group must cover 20 percent of the total cost of the project to be supported by TAG funding.
- The group must budget the expenditure of grant funds to cover the entire cleanup period (which averages six years).
- If the group is not incorporated and it is awarded a TAG, it must then become incorporated.
- There may be only one TAG award per National Priorities List site, but the grant may be renewed.

Who May Apply

As stated in the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, groups eligible to receive grants under the TAG program are those whose members may be affected by a release or threatened release of toxic wastes at any facility listed or proposed for listing on the National

Priorities List where site work has begun. In general, eligible groups are groups of individuals who live near the site and whose health, economical well-being, or enjoyment of the environment are directly threatened. Any group applying for a TAG must be nonprofit and incorporated or working toward incorporation under state laws. Applications are encouraged from the following:

- groups that have a genuine interest in learning more about the technical aspects of a nearby hazardous waste site
- groups that have or intend to establish an organization to manage a grant efficiently and effectively.

Such groups include existing citizens' associations, environmental or health advocacy groups, or coalitions of such groups formed to deal with community concerns about the hazardous waste site and its impact on the surrounding area.

- Groups that are not eligible for grant funds are:
- potentially responsible parties - individuals or companies (such as facility owners, operators, transporters, or generators of hazardous waste) responsible for or contributing to the contamination problems at the site
- academic institutions
- political subdivisions
- groups established and/or sustained by governmental entities (including emergency planning committees and some citizen advisory groups)
- corporations that are not incorporated for the specific purpose of representing the affected individuals at the site.

How to Apply

The process of applying for TAG funds is outlined below. The requirements, notification procedures, and evaluation criteria for awarding a TAG, and how to obtain additional information, are described. The information for this description is taken from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's *The Superfund Technical Assistance Grant Handbook.*

Requirements

When applying for a TAG, a group must provide information to the Environmental Protection Agency to determine whether the group meets specific administrative and management requirements. The application also must include a description of the group's history, goals, and plans for using the technical funds. Factors that are particularly important in this evaluation process include the following:

- the group's ability to manage the grant in compliance with the Environmental Protection Agency grant and procurement regulations
- the degree to which the group members' health, economic well-being, and enjoyment of the environment are adversely affected by a hazardous waste site
- the group's commitment and ability to share the information provided by the technical advisor with others in the community

- broad representation of affected groups and individuals in the community

- whether the applicant group is nonprofit and incorporated. (Only incorporated groups may receive grants. Groups must either be incorporated specifically to address site-related problems or incorporated for broader purposes, if the group has a substantial history of involvement at the site.)

In general, a group must demonstrate that it is aware of the time commitment, resources, and dedication needed to successfully manage a TAG. Applicant groups should consult *The Superfund Technical Assistance Grant Handbook* for detailed instructions about how to present such information.

Notification Procedures and Evaluation Criteria

To provide eligible groups with equal access to technical assistance and with equal opportunity to compete for a single available grant, the Environmental Protection Agency has established a formal notification process, which includes the following steps:

1. Groups that want to apply for a TAG must first submit a short letter to the Environmental Protection Agency stating the group's desire to apply and naming the site or sites involved.

2. Other potential applicants then have 30 days to contact the original applicant to form a coalition.

3. If potential applicants are unable to form a coalition, they will notify the Environmental Protection Agency within 30 days; the Environmental Protection Agency will accept separate applications from all interested groups for an additional 30 days.

4. The Environmental Protection Agency will then award a grant to the applicant group that best meets TAG funding requirements.

The maximum grant that can be awarded to any group is usually $50,000. The actual amount depends on what the group intends to accomplish. A group's minimum contribution of 20 percent of the total cost of the technical assistance project can be covered with cash and/or in-kind contributions, such as office supplies or services provided by the group. These services might include, for example, publishing a newsletter or donating an accountant's time to manage the group's finances. The value of donated professional services is determined based on rates charged for similar work in the area.

In special cases, where an applicant group intends to apply for a single grant covering multiple sites near each other, the Environmental Protection Agency can allow a waiver of the $50,000 grant limit. However, in such cases, the recipient cannot receive more than $50,000 for each site to which it intends to apply funds.

Additional Information

A free TAG application package is available that includes all the necessary application and certification forms, as well as a copy of *The Superfund Technical Assistance Grant Handbook*. Sample forms with detailed instructions to assist in preparing a TAG application are included in the manual.

For further information about the application process or any aspect of the TAG program, contact:

Region 10 TAG Coordinator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
1200 6th Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98101
Phone: 206-553-1272
Fax: (206) 553-6984

or call the Superfund toll-free hotline: 1-800-424-9346.

Technical Assistance for Public Participation (TAPP)

The Department of Defense (DoD) established the Technical Assistance for Public Participation (TAPP) program to assist community members of Restoration Advisory Boards (RABs) and Technical Review Committees (TRCs) in participating more fully in the cleanup process affecting DoD installations and formerly used defense sites (FUDS). TAPP allows community members to obtain objective, independent scientific and engineering support concerning the restoration process through the issuance of government purchase orders to small business.

Community members of RABs and TRCs are eligible to apply for technical assistance under the TAPP program. A minimum of three community members must sit on the RAB or TRC to qualify. A majority of the members in good standing must agree on the type of assistance that would most enhance their ability to participate effectively in the restoration program.

TAPP procurements are intended to increase the ability of RAB or TRC community members to participate more effectively in the restoration program by enhancing their understanding of technical details. Typical projects might include a review of restoration documents, review of proposed remedial technologies, interpreting health and environmental effects, participating in relative risk evaluations and certain types of technical training.

In keeping with the requirements of 10 U.S.C. 2705(e), the RAB or TRC must be able to demonstrate that the technical expertise necessary for the proposed TAPP project is not available through the Federal, State, or local agencies responsible for overseeing environmental restoration at the installation. Or, they must show that the selection of an independent provider will contribute to environmental restoration activities and the community acceptance of such activities. In addition, the Department of Defense encourages the RAB or TRC to seek other available sources of assistance prior to submitting a request for TAPP in order to preserve limited resources. These sources include DoD's installation restoration contractor, or other DoD contractors or personnel, EPA or state regulatory personnel, volunteer services from local universities or other experts, or assistance from state and local health and environmental organizations. (c) TAPP project request.

Certain projects do not qualify for funding under the TAPP program. Examples include the generation of new primary data such as well drilling and sampling, litigation or underwriting legal actions, reopening final DoD decisions, political activity or lobbying, epidemiological or health studies and community outreach efforts.

A community may obtain up to $25,000 per year or one percent of the total cost of completing environmental restoration at the installation, whichever is less. There is a limit of $100,000 per installation.

The application process begins when the community members of the RAB or TRC reach an agreement on a TAPP project. The DoD RAB co-chair will be available to assist the community members should the need arise.

The steps for requesting TAPP funds are:

1. Complete the application (DD Form 2749). Specify the type of assistance required, identify potential provider(s) and certify that alternative sources do not exist. The application will not be considered complete until the following data elements have been entered into the form: (a) Installation. (b) Source of TAPP request (names of RAB or TRC). (c) Certification of majority request. (d) RAB/TRC contact point for TAPP project. (e) Project title. (f) Project type (e.g. data interpretation, training, etc.). (g) Project purpose and description (descriptions, time and locations of products or services desired). (h) Statement of eligibility of project. (i) Proposed provider, if known. (j) Specific qualifications or criteria for provider.

2. Submit the application to the RAB or TRC military co-chair, who will forward it to the installation commander for review and approval. The application will then be sent to the contracting office to initiate a purchase order.

3. Respond to contracting office inquiries should they identify an assistance provider different from the one suggested by the community. Evaluate the proposed provider.

After the purchase order has been executed and the assistance is provided, the RAB or TRC members must submit a report to the installation at project completion. This report must indicate the amount of TAPP funds obligated by fiscal year and an evaluation for each project.

Each technical assistance provider shall submit progress reports, financial status reports, materials prepared for the RAB/TRC, and a final report to the DoD installation for the TAPP project as specified by the specific purchase order agreement. The final report shall document TAPP project activities over the entire period of support and shall describe the achievements with respect to stated TAPP project purposes and objectives.

Additional information and application forms are available from the Elmendorf Air Force Base environmental community relations coordinator, the Department of the Air Force or directly from the Department of Defense, Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Environmental Security, 3400 Defense Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20301-3400.